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## House Approves Big Navy; Tokyo Protests Red Flight And Hits Anti-Japanism

### The World's Day—At a Glance
March 13, 1940

**In Washington: Army Day on April 6**

*By the Associated Press*

**A $655,000,000 expansion** of the United States Navy won House approval today in record-breaking time and by the overwhelming vote of 303 to 37.

The bill, which was sent to the Senate after about four hours' debate, authorizes the Navy to build 21 new combat ships, 22 auxiliary vessels, and 1,011 airplanes in the next two years. Funds for the work, however, would have to be voted later.

**President Roosevelt today** proclaimed April 6 as Army Day and ordered military units throughout the United States, its territories and possessions to aid civic bodies in its observance. State Governors were invited to issue similar proclamations.

**The House Census Committee** decided today that reapportionment of its membership, which is to follow the 1940 census, is to be conducted under the "major fractions" system advocated by Dr. Walter F. Wilcox of Cornell University and used in 1930, instead of the "equal proportions" system devised by Prof. Edward V. Huntingdon of Harvard University.

**A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee** approved the controversial anti-lynching bill today, 5 to 1. Senator Connally (D) of Texas, who cast the dissenting vote, conceded that the measure would reach the Senate calendar, but said Senators from southern states would "resist its passage." The bill, which has been beaten several times by Senate filibusters, already has passed the House.

**Shipments** of American metals to Soviet Russia—especially molybdenum and aluminum, needed for airplane manufacture—have been largely reduced as a result of President Roosevelt's "moral embargo," State Department officials said today. [Details: Page 4.]

**It cost Congress $2,294** to shake hands with the King and Queen of Great Britain last summer. The item was disclosed today when testimony before a House Appropriations Subcommittee was made public. The House and the Senate split the bill evenly.

The reception, held for Their Majesties in the Capitol rotunda, lasted less than an hour. The expenses were largely for floral decorations, velvet ropes, and other incidentals.

**Italian Naval and Army Budgets Voted**

ROME (AP)—The Fascist Chamber voted Italy's $379,000,000 Army and Navy budgets today after the Undersecretary of War, Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, had stated that Italy was ready to defend its liberty of action with 1,000,000 trained men under arms and with a fortified bulwark across its Alpine frontiers.

The Undersecretary confirmed that Italy had strengthened its frontier defenses facing both Germany and France.

**Japan to 'Uproot' Reds and Anti-Japanism**

TOKYO (AP)—Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai today pledged an unremitting campaign in China to "uproot" Communism and anti-Japanism.

The statement was issued in connection with an impending but undated conference at Nanking, China, of the "Orthodox Kuomintang" political council, a prelude to establishment of a Japanese-sponsored Government of China under Wang Ching-wei.

Admiral Yonai's pronouncement reiterated that Japan is still determined to wipe out Communism and anti-Japanism and that "the great and timeless mission of our Empire cannot be abandoned merely because of sacrifices in this conflict."

TOKYO (AP)—The Foreign Office today lodged a strong protest with Moscow against the alleged flight of Russian airplanes over Japanese territory in the southern half of Sakhalin Island north of Japan proper.

**Indian in London Shoots Four Notables**

LONDON (AP)—An Indian assassin fatally shot Sir Michael O'Dwyer, former Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and wounded the Marquis of Zetland, British Secretary for India, as well as Lord Lamington, former Governor of Bombay, and Sir Louis Dane, former Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, at a meeting of the East Indian Association here today. [Details: Page 5.]

**Soviet Women and Children Quit Turk Frontier**

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—Reports from Turkey's Caucasus frontier March 11 said that the Russians had removed all women and children from Batum, Black Sea port and main outlet for Russia's most important oil-producing region

Batum is only a few miles from the Turkish frontier and within range of Turkish artillery; the port is considered the almost certain object of attack should war spread to this part of the world.

**Taft Takes Precautionary Step in Ohio**

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft will enter Ohio's non-binding preferential primary as a precautionary measure against the entrance of any other Republican presidential candidate, political circles said today.

Mr. Taft already has been designated first choice of the State's 52 delegates to the national convention. No other aspirant has indicated he would seek Ohio delegates, but there has been talk of an anti-Taft slate.

**Suspension Challenged by Detroit Prosecutor**

DETROIT (AP)—Challenging the legality of his suspension by Gov. Luren D. Dickinson, Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea, under indictment on gambling conspiracy charges and facing ouster, warned all Detroit judges today they would be violating State laws if they observed the suspension order. Mr. McCrea sent a similar message to the Wayne County (Detroit) Board of Auditors, which yesterday took him off the county pay roll.

**War Summary: Spoils for the Soviet**

**End to a war** and beginning of a Muscovite peace came suddenly to Finland today as Soviet Russia dictated the terms and gave the Finns three days to approve them. [Details: Pages 1 and 4.]

**Britain debated** the role of the Allies in the Finnish "peace." Prime Minister Chamberlain took the position that British and French aid was available but that the decision to use it was up to the Finns. Former War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha vigorously attacked the Allied policy, asking for formal debate on Britain's "whole conduct of the war." [Details: Page 5.]

**Conduct of the war** has already cost Britain £300,000,000 out of the £500,000,000 appropriated last September, the Chancellor of the Exchequer disclosed. He asked for £700,000,000 additional in a lump appropriation. The Government, estimated its war spending at £6,500,000 a day.

**In France** the Chamber of Deputies Finance Committee today approved a proposed Government expenditure of 55,400,000,000 francs (about $1,027,000,000) for France's war against Germany in the second three months of 1940.

**Italy and Germany** signed an agreement providing for German shipments of coal to Italy by rail. The routes by which the plan will circumvent the Allied blockade of German coal to Italy have not been disclosed. [Details: Page 6.]

**At sea** neutral ships traveling together while engaged in neutral trade were promised freedom from German attacks in a German Admiralty communication to Norway. Neutral ships in belligerent convoys or carrying contraband to a belligerent port were still held to be "legal prey."

**On the Western front** no activity was reported beyond an exchange of shells by artillery at several points along the line.

## Old-Fashioned 'Ma' Again Police Chief

*By the Associated Press*

Warren, N. H., March 13

Mrs. Dorothy Clark, an old-fashioned mother, who was jokingly elected New England's only woman police chief a year ago, fooled the jokers by doing her job so well that admiring townspeople re-elected her by a wide margin.

The young woman made many arrests, but her vote-getting ability was not impaired and she was re-elected on the first ballot at yesterday's town meeting. The voters also elected her Overseer of the Poor.

"I am hard on the illegal sale of liquor," she says. "I don't believe in gambling. I don't smoke, either. I am very old-fashioned—not up with the times—so my husband says. I guess that's why I got where I am."

Mrs. Clark managed two homes for a while during her first term, one here and one at nearby Campton where her husband was employed on a government timber project.

## Connolly On Stand Denies All Charges

Testifying for the first time in his own defense, John Patrick Connolly, former Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, today denied on the witness stand in Suffolk Superior Criminal Court all charges that he had taken money from his office employees for a campaign fund or for any other purpose.

Mr. Connolly, testifying under questioning of his attorney, Abner Sisson, at his trial on charges of bribery, told the jury in a crowded courtroom that he did not get one single penny from any of his employees, that he never talked with any of them about paying for their jobs, and that he never authorized anyone to solicit them for money.

The former Clerk testified that he was admitted to the bar in 1926, that he was married and had eight children, and that he served in the Navy aviation corps for 22 months in the World War. He said he was elected to the Legislature for two terms, had been an Assistant Clerk of the Superior Criminal Court and an Assistant Attorney General for two years under Paul Dever.

**Restless on Stand**

Mr. Connolly was restless on the witness stand and repeatedly answered questions before they were completed, adding comments not included in the question.

He said he knew Mr. Conway (William T. Conway, his co-defendant), and that Mr. Conway was active in his campaign. "He's my friend, Mr. Sisson, my very good friend," the defendant said.

Referring to testimony of Miss Marguerite Kennedy, Mr. Connolly testified that he had assured her of her position long before he was elected Clerk. He said that he had agreed not to fire Miss Mary Brogie, Edward J. Kelley, Thomas F. Brophy, John E. Noonan, and many others before he assumed office.

Miss Kennedy testified last week

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

## Misty Figures Befog Facts On Unemployment

**Lack of reliable federal data makes guesswork —Two or nine million? Nobody knows.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 13—Is the United States dealing with an unemployment problem which doesn't substantially exist?

Is the Nation waiting for a recovery which has already arrived?

Is the Federal Government continuing to spend, for political purpose, vast sums for WPA and relief which are not justified in any economic purpose?

These seemingly fantastic questions are being asked in Washington today in a veritable battle of statistics on unemployment—whether there are 9,000,000 idle in the country, or 2,000,000, or perhaps 12,000,000.

Because it is startling to many, and embarrassing to some, and because it is not unequivocally disprovable, considerable currency is now being given to the report that the unemployment situation is as favorable as it was during the boom period of 1929; that only a slight increase in industrial activity would wipe it out entirely; that consequently Republican politicians are accusing the Administration of a failure which is not borne out, and that the New Deal is accused of piling up higher deficits to finance an unemployment which has nearly disappeared.

**No Authoritative Figures**

All this discussion brings out into the clear one pertinent and potentially constructive fact: namely, that while one administration after another has been coping with the consequences of unemployment for the past decade, the Federal Government has never taken an authoritative count of the unemployed, has established no agency to investigate the scope and nature of unemployment and must still rely on greatly fluctuating estimates.

This is illustrated by the fact that spokesmen for the Government use unemployment statistics varying at different times several million in their "estimates" of the number of idle persons in the United States. The Department of Labor, for example, is always careful to point out that it offers no figures on unemployment. Its statistics deal only with reports of the gainfully employed and this leaves numerous questions unanswered as to the total number of actually unemployed.

The need of responsible data in this field is one reason for the great importance of 1940 national census which is just getting under way. In the census questionnaire this year are questions related to unemployment which are expected to yield vital and possibly unexpected information.

**Some Figures That Clash**

The lack of this information accounts for the wholesale discrepancies in the unemployment reports and commentaries which have figured in newspaper discussions in the last few days.

The "little unemployment" con-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 2)

## Why Do People Read Books? Women Hear Views Contrasted

"Reading should leave us refreshed—not exhausted," Mrs. David Hays, literary critic, told the New England Conference of the Division of Literature and Drama of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting in a luncheon session at the University Club today.

Mrs. Hays, who is chairman of Literature for the New England Conference of Federated Women's Clubs, which will meet in Swampscott in September, spoke on the general subject of "What America Is Reading."

She took issue with the author of one of the books America is reading at present. Dr. Mortimer J. Adler, whose "How To Read a Book" is rapidly becoming a best seller, tells his readers that a good book should leave them exhausted. Mrs. Hays said, "I think it should leave us refreshed."

Reading, Mrs. Hays observed, should be an adventure of enjoyment. It is for this reason, according to Mrs. Hays, that "How Green Was My Valley," by Richard Llewellyn, is enjoying so much publicity.

The setting in Wales gives the reader a sense of escape, she said, a requisite demand of the average reader, combined with excitement, heroism, and courage.

Mrs. Hays listed information, escape, and enjoyment as desires motivating the choice of books which America reads.

"These last are qualities," Mrs. Hays said, "which because we admire in those about us, we want to find in the characters who move through the books we read."

The thing to do, Mrs. Hays told the Conference, is not to be bewildered by the vast flow of books across the pages of the papers.

"One book at a time," Mr. Hays said, "fully savored will bring the reader the most lastng enjoyment."

"If the position of the poet in American life was ever in doubt Postmaster Farley has settled it categorically by proving by his latest issue of stamps that five poets are equal to five inventors or five scientists," David McCord, noted poet and author of five books of poetry, both light and serious, told the Conference.

Mr. McCord contrasted the state of the American poet in America and England. "Here in the United States we take our poets as they come. However, the American poet in England does not fare so well. The only well-known American poet in England," Mr. McCord said, "is Longfellow. This is all the more strange," Mr. McCord observed, "since it can be accurately said that the most vital things in modern poetry are being produced today in the United States rather than in Europe." Mr. McCord also read from his own poems.


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# Finns Bow to Russian Terms; Allied Position Suffers Blow; Hoover Says Relief Needs Climb

**Helsingfors skeptical of help—Neighbors opposed troop entry —Government shaky**

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 13 (AP)—Finland, short of arms and skeptical of foreign offers of help, ended its bitter 105 days' struggle against Soviet Russia today by yielding more soil and economic and military independence than demanded before the war.

At 11 a.m., the gallant Finnish Army stopped fighting, and a gloomy peace settled over the battlefields.

Beginning Friday, March 15, the Finnish troops will retreat at the rate of four or five miles a day to narrowed frontiers fixed by the treaty signed at Moscow last night.

The treaty still was subject to formal ratification by the Finnish Diet within three days.

After an anxious night in which Russia announced the harsh peace terms while the Finnish Government remained silent, Foreign Minister Vaieno Tanner disclosed them in a radiocast to the Finnish people.

Subsequent addresses were scheduled by Finland's President Kallio and Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim.

**"Had No Faith"**

Finland was forced to yield because it lacked arms and "had no faith in the promises of others" to aid in the unequal struggle against a foe 50 times its size, Mr. Tanner declared.

Immediately after the Foreign Minister's radiocast all flags on public buildings were lowered to half staff.

Helsingfors newspapers appeared with heavy black mourning borders.

News of the peace brought no celebration or scenes of joy in Helsingfors, where people heard the terms for the first time from Mr. Tanner. Anxious crowds gathered around public radios.

Apparently Finnish authorities had maintained the Nation's morale to such an extent that the man in the street found it difficult to believe it necessary to give up now, although he seemed to feel that if the Government decided to end the struggle it would be suicidal to continue it.

Great Britain and France yesterday offered to send 50,000 troops to Finland, but Mr. Tanner said, "the only possible route was through Norway and Sweden, who refused to let the troops through. This refusal proved an unconquerable obstacle.

"Thus Finland was left alone to face an enemy of superior numbers."

He praised the conduct of Finland's stubborn defenders, saying their feats were "astonishing and beyond expectations," but reinforcements were lacking.

**Public Did Its Share**

The public—which received the news with bewilderment—also was praised by Mr. Tanner.

"The home front acted splendidly and the people's morale was worthy of the highest praise," he said, under almost daily bombing attacks and other hardships of war.

The response of the public to the peace was not immediately evident, but foreign observers assumed that a change in the Government was imminent.

Mr. Tanner explained:

"The surrender is not our fault—it is the fault of our being forsaken by our fellow democracies."

Despite loss through the treaty of all the Karelian Isthmus, Viborg, all the shores of Lake Ladoga, the strategic Peninsula of Hangoe, on which Russia will put a naval base, and great areas of land in the Arctic, Mr. Tanner said it was wisest to make peace while Finland's defenses remained "unbroken."

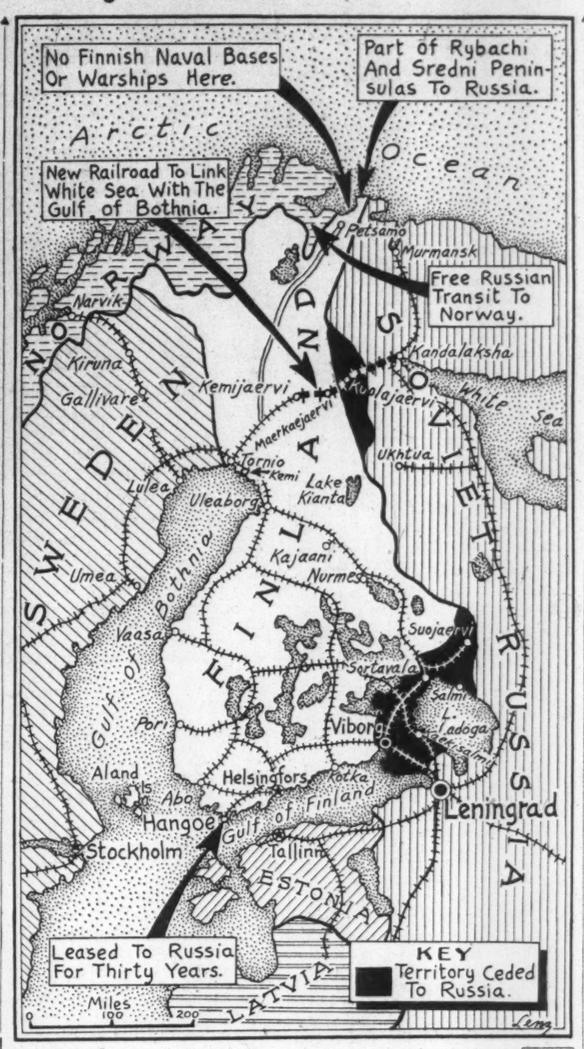
Parliament was in session last night, although a Foreign Office statement that the signing of a treaty had not yet been confirmed left it doubtful whether the pact had been discussed.

All signs pointed to a thorough examination of the treaty by Parliament. Eighty-five of the 200 seats are held by the Social Democratic Party headed by Foreign Minister Vaieno Tanner, a principal target of attack in Russian propaganda.

Mr. Tanner has headed the Foreign Affairs Ministry in the coalition Government formed after the start of the war and his party has the largest Parliamentary representation.

Finns, deeply disturbed by the reported terms on which Russia had offered peace, weighed them against the demands which Russia made before the war and found that the price had been drastically raised.

Ratification of the Russian-Finnish treaty would haul down from a battlement of Viborg Castle the Finnish flag—a blue cross on a field of white—which has been waving here in defiance of Red Army encirclement since last month.




By a Staff Artist

**What Russia Takes From Finland in War Treaty**

**Terms of the Russo-Finnish treaty sketched, indicating approximately the territory which the Finns will cede if the accord is ratified. The exact boundary line for the ceded territory will only be finally determined by the joint commission provided for in Section 2 of the treaty.**

## What Stalin Gets

MOSCOW, March 13 (AP)—Soviet Russia today announced officially the signing of a peace treaty with Finland by which it takes over as the spoils of 3½ months of invasion Finland's defense bastions on Baltic and Arctic Seas and makes part of the vast territory of the U. S. S. R. the whole fortified Karelian Isthmus.

The treaty must be ratified within three days, but hostilities ceased, under its terms, at noon today.

Finland gets peace—a yearly rental of 8,000,000 Finnish marks ($120,000) in return for a 30-year lease on its Hangoe "Gibraltar" at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland and evacuation of the Petsamo Arctic district by Soviet troops.

**What Finland Gives Up**

Finland gives up:

1. The entire Karelian Isthmus and its Mannerheim Line. Russia's earlier peace proposals had demanded only a portion of the Karelian Isthmus.

2. The shell-wrecked city of Viborg, once Finland's third metropolis, and the islands in its bay.

3. All the shores of Lake Ladoga, largest in Europe, and three towns.

4. Hangoe, naval base on the Southwest, and the surrounding peninsula, on a 30-year lease. This area will form Soviet naval-military bases.

5. Part of the Sredni and Rybachi peninsulas in the Far North, on the Arctic Ocean.

6. Certain islands in the Gulf of Finland.

7. A great slice of Northeastern Finland, east of Maerkaejaervi and including Kuolajaervi.

8. A railroad, for Russia's benefit, is to be built during 1940, which will link the White Sea within northern Russia to the Gulf of Bothnia, west of Finland, the railway bisecting Finland above its narrow waistline and meeting the existing Finnish railway at Kemijaervi, terminus of railway running to the Gulf.

9. Free transit for Russian goods across the Petsamo Arctic area from Russia to Norway, duty free.

10. The right to maintain any Finnish warships, submarines, or warplanes in its Arctic waters, with the exception of small Coast Guard vessels, and the right to establish military and naval bases on its Arctic Coast.

An exchange of papers of ratification of the treaty is scheduled to take place in Moscow.

**All Troops to Withdraw**

Under the pact, at 10 a. m. on March 15 Finnish and Soviet troops are to begin to withdraw to their new frontiers. Finnish troops are to evacuate Hangoe within ten days from the effective date of the treaty. Russian troops will evacuate Petsamo.

The treaty was described in the official Moscow communiqué as one which will "create mutually stable and mutually peaceful relations," based on precise conditions of "enduring mutual security"—especially for the Soviet cities of Leningrad, at one end of the Karelian Isthmus; Murmansk, in the Arctic, and the railroad which connects them.

Actually, its terms gave Russia an uncontested hold on the Northern Baltic. Before it invaded Finland on Nov. 30, Russia had peaceably got strategic concessions from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, but these are nothing as compared to the conditions for Finnish peace. The terms, likewise, are far harsher than the ones which Russia laid down before the Finnish invasion.

Germany profits by the treaty because it can now hope for real economic help from a Russia no longer engaged in war, and can, perhaps, extend its own influence in Scandinavia. Russia also is militarily free to look to its fences on its Balkan border.

The Western Allies significantly made urgent, last-minute offers of an expeditionary force of 50,000 men to defend Finland.

The treaty contains a nonaggression alliance.

Finnish-Soviet trade negotiations are to open as soon as the treaty goes into effect.

A protocol attached to the treaty, outlinging the methods of its fulfillment, runs as follows:

The contracting parties fix the following procedure for the ces-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

**All Europe feels impact of treaty—Allies shift blame to Sweden —Finns lose.**

By Mallory Browne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, March 13—Finland's acceptance of Soviet peace terms, which constitutes an indirect setback for the Allies, inaugurates a new phase in the European war situation.

Peace is now imminent in the North on a basis which gives the Soviets far more than they asked before they attacked Finland months ago.

In some respects in fact, the peace terms are even more severe, especially the cession of almost the entire Karelian Isthmus.

It is a grave question whether Finland will be able to preserve for long more than the merest pretense of its independence with the Russians in strategically dominant positions at Viborg, Hangoe, and the Rybachi Peninsula near Petsamo.

**Try to Blame Sweden**

The effect upon the Allied cause is bound to be great. Morally, the British and French Governments feel they have been in part redeemed from the blame which otherwise must have fallen heavily upon them by Premier Edouard Daladier's disclosure that the Allies had a big expeditionary force ready to sail as soon as Finland formally asked for it. They also point out, that the Finnish Government had been plainly informed of this well in advance of the peace negotiations of last week end.

The onus of the Finnish downfall—or alternatively credit for a peaceful settlement if, contrary to the general expectation, the Finns unlike the Czechs prove able to retain their independence—the Allies are seeking to place upon the Swedes.

Stockholm not only played a major part in furthering the negotiations, but by making clear to the Finnish Government that Sweden would resist the passage of an Allied expeditionary force across their territory, discouraged Helsingfors from accepting the Allies' final offer.

**Reich Due to Gain**

Whether the Swedes have thereby helped to throw away their own best chance of avoiding falling under a combined Nazi-Bolshevik domination remains to be seen.

In Berlin, the Nazis have, of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

## Finns Seeking Continued Aid

**HELSINGFORS, March 13 (AP)—President Kallio of Finland sent a cable to Herbert Hoover today asking that American help for Finland be continued.**

**He thanked Mr. Hoover for the aid already sent by Mr. Hoover's committee.**

**The cablegram said:**

**"I hope with all my heart that you will continue to alleviate the lot of those suffering on account of the war, for the population of the ceded areas will be moving into the territory of the Republic.**

**"We have signed a compulsory peace, yet we hope that our struggle for right has gained us the sympathy of the civilized world and trust we shall not be left to our own resources in the work of reconstruction."**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 13—The Russo-Finnish peace will cause no dimunition of efforts by the Finnish Relief Fund, headed by Herbert Hoover, to aid the civilian population of Finland, Mr. Hoover announced today. Simultaneously the question of carrying on came before the directors of Fighting Funds for Finland. An announcement as to future plans by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, National Chairman, will be forthcoming later in the day, it was announced.

"The terms imposed on Finland mark another sad day for civilization," Mr. Hoover said.

"The Finns have made a heroic effort that will live for all time, but the odds were insuperable.

**Asks Continued Support**

"The Finnish Relief Fund must continue for the present to meet the civilian emergency for which it was created. There will be thousands more Finns from the Russian-acquired territory, for whom new homes must be found. The homes destroyed by air attack in every town and city must be rebuilt. There are many destitute who need to be carried over until employment can be resumed.

"I hope the fund will continue to

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

# Failure to Shelve Hatch Bill A Surprise to Its Opponents

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 12—While first efforts of filibustering Senators to shelve the Hatch "clean-politics" bill failed by a surprise vote of 47 to 36, advocates of the measure told of the reign of terror among State officials forced to pay part of their meager salaries into "2 per cent clubs" and similar political organizations to keep the dominant political machine in power.

Opponents of the Hatch bill were obviously surprised at its unexpected strength, which late yesterday prevented its being quietly put aside for what would have amounted to the duration of the present Presidential campaign. The battle over the bill, which would carry the same political restrictions to state employees paid in whole or part from Federal funds that are now imposed on Federal employees, still hung in the balance today, with opponents filibustering against the measure.

Conditions which the measure would seek to cure are continually recited before the Senate. For example Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, author of the proposal, recalled the Sheppard report disclosing how in one State, 450 highway employees in one precinct were put on the pay roll in order "to go out and do political work just before election, and were fired the next day after the primary."

**Recalled Evidence**

Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, another advocate of the bill, recalled the earlier dramatic evidence of Senator Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia, who produced on the floor the check of a charwoman "who was compelled to contribute $2.02 every month" to a political machine.

In reply to these charges, Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, supporter of the famous McNutt "2 per cent club" in his State, assailed the "holier than-thou" attitude which he alleged against sponsors of the Hatch bill, charged that Mr. Hatch was well-meaning but "cockeyed," and upbraided the Republicans for allegedly attempting to "hatchet" the Democratic party out of Washington."

Speaking of the Indiana system he declared,

"Mr. President, I am proud of the Democratic organization in my State."

He added,

"We play a little politics with legislation as we think it may help or hurt us. I am not finding fault with anybody about that. I know you have all lived by politics so long that it will not do to try to wean you now. You are all politicians or you would not be here."

After this plea and others, opponents of the "clean politics" bill expected that it would be put aside, and quietly shelved for the duration of the session, when the time came to take up the big new farm appropriation bill. Senators Hatch, Clark and Norris warned the Senate that such displacement would mean the loss of the bill's status.

**Shelving Expected**

"If the bill fails at this session," said Senator Norris, "all the work that has been done, and all the time that has been spent, will have been wasted, because the proposal will be dead; it will be the end of the Congress and we will have to commence again at the very beginning."

The vote was taken on the motion of Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia to take up the farm appropriation. The motion was defeated by a majority that surprised even supporters of the Hatch Act. Only 24 Democrats voted against the Russell replacement motion, but they were joined by 20 Republicans, and 3 Independents. Voting to shelve the Hatch bill were 35 Democrats and 1 Farmer-Laborite, Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota. Several Democratic Senators usually classified as anti-administration or anti-New Deal voted with the minority to shelve the Hatch Act, including Byrd and Glass of Virginia, Bailey of North Carolina and Harrison of Mississippi. One of the arguments against the Hatch bill is that it is an infringement of States' rights.

# *Family Admitted to Supreme Court Bar*

Wide World

**Entrance at One Time Sets American Precedent**

This Indianapolis law firm of father, mother, and son was admitted simultaneously to practice before the highest court in the United States. The members are (left to right) the son, William H. Faust, Jr., the mother, Mrs. William H. Faust, and the father. The elder Mr. Faust was graduated from the Indiana Law School in 1909, the mother in 1930, and the son from Indiana University Law School in 1936.

# Troops Called By Phillips In Test Over Dam

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 13 (AP)—Gov. Leon C. Phillips looked to the National Guard today for aid in his fight over the $20,000,000 Grand River Dam.

The Governor, ardent advocate of State's Rights, called out troops today placing the hydroelectric project under martial law to prevent closing the last unfinished gap in the dam.

Governor Phillips seeks $850,000 reimbursement for State lands, roads and bridges which would be inundated with the flooding of the reservoir.

National Guard units were mobilized at Tulsa and Tahlequah and moved to a concentration point at Wagoner, about 60 miles from the dam site.

Adjutant General Louis A. Ledbetter said he anticipated no trouble but added:

"We will use enough men to take care of the situation and overcome any resistance."

The troops were armed with machine guns in addition to rifles and sidearms.

"I don't know how we could resist," T. P. Clonts, General Manager of the project, commented at Vinita.

His decision for a showdown with the Federal Public Works Administration and the Grand River Dam Authority was reached after the GRDA failed to heed a final warning: "I'm not kidding."

In Washington John M. Carmody, Federal Public Works Administrator, commented caustically:

"The only marching troops that I know anything about are marching in Europe and Asia. . . . In this country we are accustomed to present our disputes before regularly constituted courts."

Ray McNaughton, GRDA Chairman, advised Governor Phillips he had tried unsuccessfully for assurances from the PWA that Oklahoma would be reimbursed.

The controversy began its swift march to a climax two weeks ago as Governor Phillips learned that contractors hoped to close the reservoir gates in time to catch the spring rains, no later than April 1.

He vowed he would not permit inundation until the State was paid, and rejected an offer from Mr. Carmody to submit the matter to the courts.

The GRDA, a State organized agency, was set up in 1935. The PWA lent it $11,563,000 and made an outright grant of $8,457,000.

Chief Engineer W. R. Holway said that if the gates were kept open during flood season "there would be hundreds of thousands of dollars of damages" to the dam.

# Make Europe Pay War Debt Linked to Isolationists' Plan

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 13—There's strategy behind this revival of American demands that Europe pay its 1914-1919 war debts.

The open letter that went forth from the "Make Europe Pay War Debts Committee" to the British House of Lords this week enclosing a photograph of the Finnish Minister paying his country's debt installment was no mere attempt to embarrass the Allies in a time of anguish.

Neither was the resolution before the New York Legislature urging Congress to seize foreign merchant vessels in New York harbor as war debt payments.

It's all part of the isolationists' plan to have the United States draw into its shell and keep as far away as possible from Europe's troubles.

The quickest way of getting the American people to "go isolationist" they figure, is to frequently mention the war debts still unpaid since the last war.

The letter addressed to the "Right Honorable the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled" was composed by George McClellan, a Beach, North Dakota, real estate and insurance man who was invited to become a vice-president of the "Make Europe Pay War Debts Committee," when he wrote a letter commending Senator Ernest Lundeen (F-L) of Minnesota the chairman, for a speech he made last Dec. 15, the day the debt installments were due, but only Finland's was forthcoming.

How can Europe be expected to pay its debts when it is already engaged in another war?

Senator Lundeen has a plan. He would get Great Britain and France to cede their possessions in the West Indies to the United States and he would attach the deposits of Germany, Italy, and other European nations in American banks.

He has another scheme up his sleeve, too. It involves a plebiscite in Canada to determine if the Dominion would not prefer to be part of the United States, but he admits that the item is not yet ripe for broaching such a subject.

If "politics makes strange bedfellows," Senator Lundeen's make Europe pay war debts has made stranger ones. Its membership runs the gamut from pacifists, to military men who see the acquisition of the West Indies as a good maneuver, to such individuals as Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina and Representative Martin L. Sweeney (D) of Ohio, who have a personal grudge against Great Britain. George Parker, the Salem (Mass.) game manufacturer, is among these who have written in to commend the committee's efforts.

## Not a War Debt

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Finland pays. But it isn't a war debt. It was some 20 years ago that the impoverished Finns jubilantly welcomed arrival of ships carrying American relief grain and foodstuffs.

This assistance from America actually came several months after the World War Armistice had been signed. Finland was not even fighting when, under an act of the United States Congress, goods valued at $9,009,000 arrived at Finnish ports.

The then newly-created country had, however, just succeeded in repelling Russian troops seeking to regain the lost Finnish territory, and the energy expended in fighting off the Reds had left the country virtually prostrate and starving.

Thus, although coming shortly after America had made large loans to the Allied countries to prosecute the war, the Finnish debt is actually not in the same category.

Finland's willingness to repay this debt has been evident upon the arrival of regular installment payments.

Of the original $9,009,000, $9,000 was paid off immediately. Finland has paid a total of $5,800,000 in principal and interest on the remaining portion.

But today, instead of being substantially reduced, the debt still stands at $8,200,000.

Interest on the loan has amounted to $4,400,000, and has absorbed in itself the larger part of the installments.

About five years ago the United States made overtures in the direction of making a revision of the debt, but Finland did not take up the offer.

A recommendation by former President Hoover that the payments by Finland be suspended, has likewise failed to find support in definite action.

Finland's latest payment on its debt has been put into a suspense account for the purpose of later converting it into Finnish relief channels.

# Bata Tests Czech Deportation

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Suit to prevent deportation of 45 men and women brought from Czechoslovakia to work in a factory at Aberdeen, Md., was filed in District Court yesterday by the Bata Shoe Company, Inc.

The 45 workers also signed the complaint, which alleged that the Labor Department revoked their permits to work in this country after an investigation undertaken at the instigation of the United Shoe Workers, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The company contended that in making shoes, it uses machinery and processes not known in this country and the Labor Department approved the temporary importation of 100 Czech workers to teach American workers. The Department later found that these workers were not teaching processes unknown to Americans and revoked the permit, later modifying the orders to allow some to continue in executive positions.

The complaint asserted that because the 45 workers were dropped, production at the Maryland plant had fallen from 17,500 pairs of shoes a week to 11,000 and 140 American workers had to be dismissed.

## Ports Due to Open

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 13 (AP)—The early return to work of several thousand longshoremen in seven southeastern ports was forecast today following acceptance by Union representatives of a plan to call off a strike while a fact-finding board studies their wage increase demands and the ability of operators to pay.

Conditional settlement of the strike was announced here yesterday by V. E. Townsend, Vice-President of the International Longshoremen's Association, and in New York by Joseph P. Ryan, President of the Union.

The Union delegates decided to accept the plan at a meeting here, and will submit it to their local unions in the strike-affected ports today. It was expected that action would be taken in time for the strikers to return to their jobs by tomorrow.

Mr. Townsend declared the Union's decision to return to work was based upon the assurance that the fact-finding board would investigate and report as "promptly as feasible" whether the proposed wage increase is justified.

## *Virginia Names Art Study Staff*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Art and architecture will be taught during the University of Virginia summer quarter by a faculty of four instructors, two from the regular staff of the University and two from other institutions, it was announced by Dean George B. Zehmer.

Prof. Edmund S. Campbell, head of the division of art and architecture in the McIntire School of Fine Arts, will continue his supervision of the summer quarter instruction in these subjects and will, for the first time, teach courses in the architectural fields.

Hubert Gute will come from the School of Fine Arts in Yale University to teach courses in drawing, design and color, which will be offered to teachers of art in elementary schools as well as those who are students of the fine arts.

Miss Harriet Knapp will come from the New Jersey State Teachers' College at Montclair to teach industrial arts and interior decoration. She is a graduate of Teachers' College at Columbia University.

# 13 Go to Jail For Picketing Against U. S.

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Magistrate Michael A. Ford ruled yesterday that it was illegal to picket a Government agency and sentenced 13 persons to jail for disorderly conduct after they picketed a home relief station.

"The President said that picketing against the Government was a violation of the law," said the Magistrate. "You can't picket the Government. This is a Government agent, and picketing a relief station—a Government agent—in the manner in which you did is illegal. Five dollars or two days."

Eleven men and two women elected to serve jail sentences.

## Right to Picket

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13—A labor union has the right to picket an establishment in an attempt to organize its workers even if none of the employees belong to the union, according to a ruling by the Court of Appeals.

In its decision, handed down yesterday, the opinion of the Court, written by Judge Edward R. Finch, held it was "settled law" that the legitimate interests of a labor union "are not confined to acts directed against an employer or its members."

"Unions believe," it continued, "that wages may be increased, collective bargaining maintained only if union conditions prevail—not in some single factory, but generally. That they may prevail, they may call a strike and picket the premises of an employer with the intent of inducing him to employ only union labor.

"Picketing without a strike is no more unlawful than a strike without picketing. Both are based upon a lawful purpose. Resulting injury is incidental and must be endured."

The case concerns the Retail Women's Apparel Sales Peoples' Union, Local 1125, which had been enjoined from picketing the store of Mays Furs and Ready-to-Wear, Inc., 510 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, by rulings of lower courts, which held that the picketing was not part of a labor dispute.

The Court of Appeals, on the other hand, took the position that the Union was engaged in a labor dispute and ruled that no injunction could be issued against peaceful picketing. At the same time, however, the Court restrained the Union from acts of violence and misleading statements.

# Charlotte, N. C., Looks Forward To Fat Surplus

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The City of Charlotte already has collected most of its revenue requirement for the present fiscal year and with fourth months to go is expected to come out with such a sizeable surplus that the taxpayers may not have to worry about a jump in the tax rate when the 1940-41 budget comes up for adoption in July.

The Government expected to receive $233,728.38 tax revenue collections for the 12 months, but in eight months has obtained $222,146.98 or 95.04 per cent of the total amount budgeted. Only $11,581.40 or 4.96 per cent of the $233,728.38 remains to be collected in the four remaining months of the fiscal year.

On top of that, the Water Department on Feb. 29 showed a surplus in water bill payments of $20,223.49 for the eight months—July through February. The surplus will probably be increased with the advent of warm weather.

The 1939-40 budget was based on 85 per cent collection of the current tax levy of $1,667,865.94. Approximately $1,348,293.67 or 80.84 per cent of the levy has been received, according to the last estimate prepared at the Accounting Department. The uncollected balance was shown at $319,572.27 or 19.16 per cent of the total levy.

# President's Wife Gives Civics Advice

EAST LANSING, Mich., March 13 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told 5,000 persons in an address at Michigan State College last night that the United States may prepare itself for assisting in a European peace by learning to solve its own problems.

"Perhaps in that way we can develop a pattern or a knowledge which will help others," she declared.

Citizens who interest themselves in community problems, she said, will find their activities steadily enlarging to include state and then national problems. "You will find you have to know something about government," she went on, "and it's wisest to start right at home where it's simplest."

# Coal Sale to Italy Is Pittsburgh Plan

PITTSBURGH (AP)—J. D. A. Morrow, President of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, said March 11 the Company was negotiating for the sale of coal to Italy and also would seek markets in Spain, Portugal, Egypt, and the Scandinavian countries.

Earl Robertson, the Company's Vice-President in charge of sales, was sent to Rome as the result of Italian inquiries about purchases from the Company, the Nation's largest commercial producer.

Mr. Morrow declined to disclose the amount of coal mentioned in the Italian inquiries. He said, however, estimates that Italy needed 3,000,000 tons to replace the supply normally obtained from Germany were "a way low."

# Curbs on Civil Liberties Arouse Many Canadians

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—Canada's defense regulations have become the center of a bitter political controversy in the heat of the federal election campaign. The fact that opposition to the Defense of the Realm Regulations in both Britain and France has caused the respective governments to relax the more arduous measures has greatly strengthened those opposition groups in Canada that see in some of the regulations a "menace to civil liberties."

A situation that brought a notable increase of power to the movement was the sudden decision of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King Jan. 25 to dissolve Parliament three hours after its opening, which the Conservative opposition considered a blow at parliamentary privilege and therefore ranged the Conservatives with the otherwise uncongenial opposition groups in a campaign in defense of liberties.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation—which had to its credit a successful campaign to have Parliament erase from the statute books the rigorous Section 98 of the Criminal Code dealing with punishment for sedition and which has been the most uncompromising supporter of freedom of speech—has been under a cloud owing to its opposition to the dispatch of an expeditionary force overseas. The other opposition group, the Social Creditors, have little influence outside of Alberta.

But with the lining up of the Conservatives with these two groups in defense of civil liberties, it is expected that the combined onslaught may force some alleviation of the Defense of Canada Regulations.

**Change in Regulations**

The Conservatives are directing their principal attack on the "scuttling" of Parliament. Dr. R. J. Manion, the leader, said recently that there was little use in fighting for freedom if you destroy the keystone of the arch of freedom, a free Parliament.

The reason this argument is peculiarly effective is the reverence that attaches to Parliament in Canada.

Parliamentary rules are much more punctiliously followed at Ottawa than at Westminster. Phrases ruled "unparliamentary" by the Speaker at Ottawa would pass without comment in London, where Clydesiders at the close of the last war introduced a new idea of decorum in debate. The free and easy speech of the soap box orators in Hyde Park has always been a source of mild wonder to Canadians visiting the old country.

With two basic races, speaking different tongues, Canada cannot be as sure of its political clothes as Britain. The Constitution is a combination of the American and the British, without the American Bill of Rights, and with liberties guaranteed not by the written word but by unwritten conventions.

To the people, whatever may be the shortcomings of the British North America Act, which is the Canadian constitution, it is in Parliament that the rights of minorities are really guarded, and the liberties of the people and the status of this country as a Dominion are enshrined.

**So It's an Insult**

That is why so much is made on the election platforms of the "insult" to Parliament in closing the session so abruptly that the elected representatives of the people could not have their say about the war record of the Government.

The Defense of Canada Regulations were brought into operation at a time when there was a good deal of disquieting Nazi propaganda in the West. There was anxiety over possible sabotage of key plants and the public buildings, which fortunately has not materialized. There was the consistent uneasiness over possible symptoms of disunity.

The war effort is in the hands of the Federal Government. The provinces have no direct hand in it and provinces, particularly those with dynamic leadership, have been inclined to emphasize their loyalty by being very strict about carrying out provincial laws against subversive activities.

To this may be ascribed the threat of the Premier of British Columbia to the Labor member of the Legislature who was critical of British and Canadian war policies, and the very thorough methods adopted by the Attorney General of Ontario.

The provinces are out to do their part and in some cases may have been over zealous. There is evidence, however, of a toning down all round. This may be seen in the softening of the charges against three men arraigned in Ottawa for circulating Communist leaflets. This trend is likely to continue.

The comparatively harmless activities of misguided individuals will probably be treated differently from those of established enemy agents.

The university instructor who apparently quite innocently sent to his sweetheart in Denmark a diagram of the disposition of naval units in an Eastern port was fined one dollar for contravention of the regulations.

**Communists Hit Hardest**

It is unlikely that the dissemination of Communist propaganda pamphlets will be treated very leniently. On account of the Communist attitude towards religion it is faced with unrelenting opposition in Quebec.

Recently a petition to the Prime Minister from the Permanent Committee for French Survival in Canada asked the Government "to decree the Communist Party illegal and to intensify if possible the fight undertaken against Communist propaganda in this country."

The Finnish war has increased the dislike of Communism in the country generally.

The so-called Padlock Law which gave the Quebec Provincial Government the power to close any building for a year from which Communist literature had been broadcast, illustrated the attitude of the people of Quebec.

The Federal Government was asked in Parliament many times to have this law referred to the Supreme Court for a decision on the question of the Province's jurisdiction to pass such a law, but to no avail.

Any action of the kind would have raised an uproar in Quebec, as unquestionably the majority of the people were behind the law.

Relaxation of censorship in both Britain and France as a result of criticism is having its effect in Canada. Military censorship is less strict in Canada than in Britain, owing to Canada's relative freedom from danger of attack. But the excess to which the secretiveness has been carried among the population at ports of sailing has excited the wonder of visitors. This, however, has been the result of voluntary self discipline and cannot be cited as an example of censorship.

**Radiocasts Too**

Col. George A. Drew, Conservative leader in Ontario, protested against the censoring of parts of a recent radio address in which he criticized the country's war effort. His protest raised the difficult question of how far criticism of the country's preparedness can be construed as offering encouragement to the enemy.

Censorship of the expression of public opinion is considerably more severe in Canada than in Britain, partly because in Canada there is the danger of sectionalism. The country presented a united front on participation in the World War, but possible disunity in any section is always the bogey.

The bulk of the German press from the United States is allowed into Canada. No attempt is made to bar papers which present an honest neutral attitude even though opinions expressed may be critical of Canada or Britain, but those that seem clearly to be agents of Nazi or Soviet propaganda are prohibited. It is held that loyal citizens of German extraction should not be prevented from reading papers in the tongue of their forbears, and these periodicals are not confined, as they were in the last war, to religious and technical publications.

**Two Papers Banned**

In Canada two papers have been banned, the Clarion in Toronto and Clarté in Montreal, both of which advocated the overthrow of the Government by force. At the same time police are rigidly enforcing one particular section of the Defense of Canada Regulations which prohibits the dissemination of literature in any form which is "likely to prejudice recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces." Arrests under this section were recently made in Ottawa and Hamilton, Ontario.

While the censor board is felt to be using a fairly wide latitude in its interpretation of the Defense of Canada Regulations, the regulations themselves are coming under increasingly bitter fire. It is claimed that a strict, literal reading of the regulations would in effect dam up practically all comment on the war and on Canada's effort.

Canada's regulations were framed on the model of the British, but the British have materially amended theirs. Statements have to be false and known to be false by those uttering or publishing them in Britain to be the subject of indictment.

Another point of criticism is that the enforcement of the regulations is left to the attorney general of a province, instead of the Federal Department of Justice.

Too much, it is held, depends on the spirit in which the regulations are read by those whose duty it is to enforce them.

When Parliament again meets, unless amendments are made by the Government in the meantime, a strong effort will be made to make the Defense of Canada Regulations less drastic.

**Honor on the Air**

Meanwhile it is interesting to note that censorship of radiocast political speeches is to be on the "honor system" with speakers censoring their own speeches to avoid breach of Defense of Canada Regulations. Advisory censors have been assigned to the various stations.

The Civil Liberties Unions of Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, and Ottawa has circularized leaders of all parties presenting candidates in the federal election to issue statements defining their parties' view as to "the degree to which civil liberty must be restricted" during wartime.

The attitude of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was given with unmistakable emphasis by its leader, J. S. Woodsworth, in a recent speech in Winnipeg demanding immediate revision of the defense regulations as "doing away with the Magna Carta.

A similar line was taken by C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State in the former Conservative Bennett Government, who in a recent speech at Montreal said that the Dominion Government had "apparently assumed that despotism, which all democratic peoples so persistently condemn in times of peace, is really the only efficient form of government in times of war."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# Laugh Makers of Old Called Back

*America shows yearning for types of fun it applauded in period after Civil War.*

**On With the Job**
Three-part series of 36 articles. Ninth of 12 articles on "Humor in the World Crisis."

By Malcolm W. Bayley
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

America's sense of humor is its safety valve.

The American's ability to laugh at himself—at his President, his Army and Navy, his Government, his political leaders, his employer, his wife, and his own idiosyncrasies—permits escape of surplus indignation through laughter and keeps his temper below the boiling point. In this respect, he is much like his British cousin who loves to aim shafts of wit at his own foibles and follies.

Does Sam Jones, typical American, feel like rising up and denouncing Stalin and all his works because of the Finnish outrage? Instead of writing a letter to the editor or mounting a soapbox in the park he turns to a cartoon by Jay Darling or McCutcheon, Herbert Johnson or "Herblock," and relieves his feelings with a guffaw at the plight of the Russian bear which, thinking to rob the Finnish hive, finds all its armed, winged inhabitants unexpectedly giving him a "warm" welcome—or some such ridiculous situation.

Is he "fed up" with a 10-year depression, and restless at the folly of unproductive "work relief" or some other aspect of continuous unemployment? The "wisecracks" about shovel-leaners and boasts that his is the only country in the world where three-fourths of the workers would for a whole decade take in the other fourth as free boarders.

Do labor outbreaks disturb his community peace and run up the cost of what he buys? He laughs at the spectacle of unionism's squabbles with itself and turns to chortle at the expressed individualism of Little Lulu, Casper Milquetoast, Andy Gump, Moon Mullins, Lil Abner, or Tubby and Buddy & Co. Everyone in the United States has his favorite character in the illustrated weeklies, the Sunday supplements, or the daily comic strips.

**The Different Kinds**

Are the subways and streetcars packed to the point of discomfort after a long day at office or shop? Sam Jones sheds his grouch when he hits the front porch, kisses the wife, hug the kiddies, pets the dog—and makes for the radio to turn on Amos 'n' Andy.

He may grumble when he figures his income tax, but he roars when a radio or motion picture comedian burlesques his own experience.

And no matter where he is or what he may have been doing, Sam Jones must be in front of his (or someone else's) radio Sunday night for Jack Benny or Charlie McCarthy. That is usually the biggest part of his week's fun.

And when Charlie, the best known ventriloquist's dummy in the world, tells the radio audience that he has named an undersized puppy "Allowance" because it is so small—a thrust at his principal, Edgar Bergen, who is supposed to be a bit miserly—Sam Jones slaps his thigh and lays back his head and haw-haws.

But you'd be surprised at what some people fail to laugh at. For instance, a high school professor submitted the following famous old limerick, among other samples of humor, to a group of students and asked for comments:

There was an old man with a beard
Who said, "It is just as I feared.
An owl and a hen
Four larks and a wren
Have all built their nests in my beard."

One student replied: "This not at all funny. The man should have taken better care of his beard." Another wrote: "This verse is really quite amusing, because nowadays one seldom sees a man with a bird's nest in his beard."

But what is "typical American humor"? In all its various mediums—radio, movie, stage, comic strip, cartoon, short story, joke book—what type of comedy gets the biggest laughs? Tastes differ, of course. Some prefer the sheer nonsense of Bob Benchley, others cling to the dialecticians, like Mr. Dooley, Jack Pearl ("Vas You Dere, Sharlie?"), and Billy Gilbert of the movies.

**Sage Illiteracy**

Lincoln loved the dialecticians. "Petroleum V. Nasby" and Artemus Ward both adopted the illiterate style, writing for the newspapers of Civil War time in the uncouth, misspelled vernacular of the backwoodsman or son of the soil which some found funny even when pointless.

But to sum it all up, probably the humorous offering that most often rates a sure-fire laugh is the ludicrous situation, the thing that couldn't happen but does—on paper, in the movies, or on the air.

For instance, there was the picture of the Indian on the warpath dancing down the road, tomahawk in hand, with a placard hung around his neck reading, "Wet Paint." That rated everything from a smile to a guffaw in most homes, including frat and sorority houses.

Their popularity accounts for the multitude of those little funny drawings scattered throughout the reading matter in Liberty, Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, and some of the other story weeklies. Mainly they portray self-evident absurdities—which make them all the funnier.

That was what made the blackface minstrel shows funny—their ludicrous drollery, their exaggerated make-ups and comical costumes, and jokes about impossible situations. (Who has not, for instance, heard of "The Ham Tree," the vehicle of the blackface comedians, McIntyre and Heath, for a score of years, which took its name from a fabulous tree which bore this favorite comestible of the black man?)

**Coming Back**

Today, while tragedies are enacted in Europe and economic problems vex America, the minstrel show seems to be trying to come back—by way of the motion picture. Two movies recently have introduced the burnt cork semicircle of men singers and dancers. "Babes in Arms" departed from the ancient rule that none but men should appear in a minstrel show when Judy Garland divided stellar honors with Mickey Rooney. Mickey mimicked the noted vaudeville minstrel man of 30 years ago, Eddie Leonard. Mickey never saw Eddie but someone who had seen him trained Mickey perfectly.

Eddie Leonard was one of the last of the burnt cork comedians who trod the boards from coast to coast. The minstrel show was even then—just before the World War—going out. Only Al G. Fields, who religiously came down from Columbus, Ohio, and opened his 40 weeks' tour at Macauley's Theater, Louisville, annually on Labor Day, for 20 years or more, was left—and possibly Lasses White, Al G. Fields' end man, who took out his own show for a season or two. "Honey Boy" Evans had made his final exit.

**Contribution to Theater**

Lew Dockstader, famous as the imitator of "Teddy" Roosevelt, and formerly a partner of the great minstrel George Primrose, was then doing a two-a-day. "Teddy," it was said, used to enjoy Dockstader's burlesque, which in 1912 was based on the return of "Bwana Tumbo" from Africa. With a set of "chinaware," Dockstader used to imtate the former President's famous smile while audiences roared approval. Mickey Rooney likewise impersonated Franklin D. Roosevelt at the microphone. Imagine a comedian daring to imitate, with ludicrous touches, a Hitler, a Mussolini, or a Stalin in the particular dictator's own country!

It was Lew Dockstader who started Al Jolson on his career in burnt cork, back in 1908; and that brings us to the second of today's minstrel shows in movies. The director of "Swanee River," a picture based on the life of Stephen Collins Foster, trifles with history a bit and introduces Christy's Mintrels, in gorgeous technicolor, with Al Jolson enacting the part of Edwin P. Christy. This is particularly appropriate, for Jolson is the only remaining minstrel man in America today with the authentic tradition.

The Negro minstrel is the only original contribution of the United States to the theater, and darky humor is perhaps the only truly American humor. White men blacked up to imitate—or burlesque—the antics of the plantation darky and to stage, with some exaggeration, their dances and (own) peculiarities. Strangely enough, whenever colored men have attempted to put on "Negro minstrels," they have been obliged to "black up," in order to resemble the authentic productions.

So, in 1940, America in its lighter mood, goes back to one of its chief sources of laughter—the black man.

**A Negro Story**

One of the best samples of infectious American Negro humor is the story of the traveling man in Mississippi who had to catch a train at the next town up the river on a holiday, with practically everyone gone on a steamboat excursion and no packets running. He found a lone Negro sleeping in the sun on the riverbank, with a beached rowboat at his feet.

"Can you row?" the drummer asked, after waking the Negro. "Kin Ah whut?" "Can you row?" "Naw suh."

"Well, git in the back end of the boat while I row to Greenville and I'll give you two bits. You can drift back."

For ten miles the traveling man perspired under the torfid sun. Then he dropped the oars, exhausted.

"Are you sure you don't know how to row?" he demanded.

The Negro shook his head.

"What! You mean to tell me you were born on the river and don't know how to pull a pair of oars?"

"Oh, does you mean kin Ah make dish yere boat go? Sho', Ah kin oar de boat. Ah thought you meant kin Ah ro,' kin Ah ro' lak a lion."

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; Twentieth Century-Fox

**Return of 'Blackface'**

**Upper: Part of semicircle in Hollywood's Negro Minstrel revival, "Babes in Arms"; and (inset) Al Jolson dressed up for "Swanee River." Lower: Mickey Rooney (left) and Judy Garland do a soft-shoe dance in "Babes in Arms."**


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# Doctors Poll Heavy Opposition To Federalization of Medicine

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 13—Poll of physicians of the country on socialized medicine finds that 85 per cent of the 20,215 doctors replying would decline to participate in a drastic system administered by the Federal Government, it was reported by Modern Medicine, an independent national medical journal published here.

Precedent for such a nullification of possible legislation was pointed out by the medical journal as already to be found in British Columbia and New Zealand, where doctors have balked at making laws for compulstory sickness insurance effective.

Deterioration in the quality of medical service generally available under a system of socialized medicine in this country was forecast by a great majority of the doctors queried.

The survey was characterized by Modern Medicine as "by far the largest direct expression of opinion ever recorded from the medical profession."

**Non-Members Hostile, Too**

Non-members of the American Medical Association, which has been the mainspring of opposition to compulsory sickness insurance, as well as members, were included in the inquiry. Of ballots returned, 2,600 were sent in by doctors outside the A. M. A., and these also showed a big majority hostile to socialized medicine. The medical journal itself stated it had "no connection whatsoever with the American Medical Association."

In giving its interpretation of the outcome of the physicians' referendum, modern medicine said:

"An overwhelming majority, 85 per cent, of the physicians in the United States would refuse to cooperate with a federally administered and controlled legislative program tending toward the drastic curtailment of the private practice of medicine.

"In such a program of federalized medicine, 88 per cent foresee a deterioration in the quality of medical service available to most people in the United States.

"In place of federalized medicine, which they view as a menace to the public health, 88 per cent of the doctors favor local responsibility for the expenditure of public funds alloted to provide medical care for people who need it and can't afford it.

"Thus 85 per cent are united in their approval of the platform of the American Medical Association."

**Vote Is Interpreted**

Interpreting the meaning of the vote, the medical journal continued:

"The threat of federalized medicine becomes ineffective in the face of these tabulations. It is manifestly impossible to inaugurate a comprehensive program of federalized medicine unless physicians can be found who will carry it into effect."

As to "political implications" of the poll, the medical periodical commented:

"It should now be clear to politicians also that without the cooperation of the medical profession, any legislative proposal for socialized medicine in any form is foolish and futile. The doctors have killed it as a political issue. Democrats and Republicans alike will be well advised to omit any advocacy of socialized medicine from their 1940 party platforms. You can appoint a policeman overnight, but it takes a minimum of seven years to make a doctor.

"The wiser political heads have already accepted this necessity. President Roosevelt has withdrawn his support of the Wagner National Health Bill in favor of a far less expensive small-hospital building program."

**Replies Classified**

In breaking down its replies to indicate the various types of medical sentiment represented, Modern Medicine said:

"Whether analyzed by place of residence, income as specialist or general practitioner, membership in the American Medical Association or number of years in practice, no significant group of American doctors can be found willing to implement a system of federalized medicine. For example, 91 per cent of the country doctors would refuse to co-operate with federalized medicine. The same attitude is reflected in Modern Medicine's 1940 Physicians' Referendum by the following groups:

85 per cent of the successful metropolitan specialists,
81 per cent of the young men in medicine, those in practice less than five years,
88 per cent of the men in practice more than 20 years,
83 per cent of the physicians making less than $4,000 a year,
87 per cent of those making more than $4,000 a year, and
83 per cent of those practicing in metropolitan areas.

"Even among the two groups of physicians most favorable to socialized medicine, (1) doctors who are not members of the American Medical Association and (2) doctors living in New York City, 78 per cent and 68 per cent, respectively, would refuse to co-operate with federalized medicine."

There are about 150,000 physicians in the United States. American Medical Association membership is a little over 110,000.

# Behind the Headlines

***Neutral nations share the cost of war in losses to their shipping, but the United States, the greatest neutral, has escaped such burdens because of effectiveness of its Neutrality Act.***

It is getting harder and harder to remain neutral in this war, and the European neutrals are finding the cost very heavy. In the first six months of hostilities they had nearly two-thirds as many ships sunk as the belligerents.

Neutrals are supposed to be outside of the war, but most European neutrals are in it to the extent of losing numerous merchant ships, and even an occasional war vessel.

Here are the amazing statistics, compiled by the Associated Press, of belligerent and neutral ships, both merchant and naval vessels, sunk by various means since the war started. They show how little this is being confined to belligerents.

**Losses Compared**

Great Britain lost 201 ships, France 19, Germany 38, Finland 11, Russia 1, Japan 1. So much for the belligerents, with a total of 271.

Here come the neutrals. Norway lost 52, Sweden 35, Denmark 22, Greece 18, Netherlands 16, Estonia 6, Belgium 6, Italy 5, Lithuania 3, Rumania 1, Yugoslavia 1, Latvia 1, Spain 1. This gives a total, for neutrals, of 167. The neutrals have lost considerably more than half as many ships as the belligerents—about 63 per cent as many, to be precise.

**Nazi Sea Policy**

Almost all these ships, except the German ones, were lost by German action, by means of submarines, mines, or bombing from the air.

This is not because the Germans are fonder of sinking ships than anybody else, but because the only way Germany can prevent supplies from getting to its enemies is to sink the ships that carry them. Germany cannot, like Great Britain and France, take ships into convenient ports to search them and seize what is considered contraband.

The effect of this German activity is inevitably to force the neutrals into the camp of the Allies. The neutrals become angry when the Allies seize and search their ships but they are much more displeased when Germany sinks them.

**No U. S. Horses**

Even more striking than anything contained in the above list of sinkings is the absence of one neutral nation from the list—the most important neutral.

While European neutrals have watched scores of their ships go down, the United States has not lost a single bottom.

The reason is that the United States, by means of its Neutrality Law, has forbidden ships flying its flag to proceed into war zones. It has gained exemption from sinkings by abandoning insistence on its rights at sea.

**Credit to Neutrality Act**

There were many Americans who opposed the adoption of the Neutrality Act. Congress was slow to enact it. There are citizens of the United States who think it was an inglorious, or even cowardly move, to reverse the traditional defense of the right of neutrals to trade at sea in time of war.

But there is hardly an American who is not grateful that the long list of sinkings does not include an American ship. Had it not been for the Neutrality Act, the United States would be in that list, and there would probably be a goodly number of American ships included in the total of neutral losses.

**Staying Out of War**

Public sentiment and majority opinion in the United States is favorable to the cause of the allies. The Neutrality Act was adopted in the full consciousness that it would operate to the advantage of the Allies.

In other respects, the United States, although a nonbelligerent, is something less than neutral. Its loans to China and to Finland indicate a willingness to aid such Nations as are attacked by an aggressor.

But Americans still hope they can stay out of war. Nothing would drive them into war more quickly than sinking of their ships at sea.

Rex Miller

# Useful Memorials Are Urged Instead of Statues in Chicago

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Field houses, swimming pools, bridges, and fountains—instead of statues of Lincoln, Washington, or Grant, or even of some future President—will be going up as memorials in the city parks here if the ideas of the Citizens Committee on Memorials appointed by the Chicago Park District are put into effect.

This committee which has spent the past year in examining monuments in Chicago parks has just made its recommendations, through its chairman, John A. Holabird, Chicago architect, urging that prospective donors of monuments and statues think twice and then offer something which will be useful to Chicago citizens.

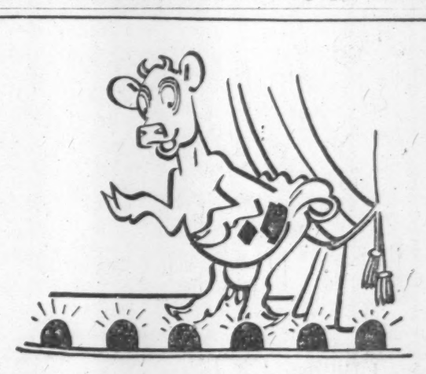
"Any person or event is far better perpetuated in the public mind," declares the committee, "by a memorial that has distinct and beneficial utilitarian value in addition to such artistic and decorative features as may be appropriately included."

Besides going over the present monuments in Chicago, the Committee also has the task of examining into each memorial hereafter proposed for erection in the parks and to "advise as to its fitness, its artistic merit, and the most desirable and appropriate location for it."

In fulfilling this part of its job, the Committee has just recently gone into the question of the erection of a memorial to the late first President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Thomas G. Masaryk. Such a memorial has been offered the city by the Masaryk Memorial Association and a site applied for. The Committee now proposes that the memorial be placed at the east end of the Midway near Blackstone Avenue.

It further recommends that grading and landscaping of the immediately surrounding area be carefully designed and executed consistent with the spirit of the finished memorial.

In its survey of the monuments in Chicago, the Committee finds that memorials have been erected in the past without due regard for their relations to the surroundings and with little foresight as to the changing conditions.

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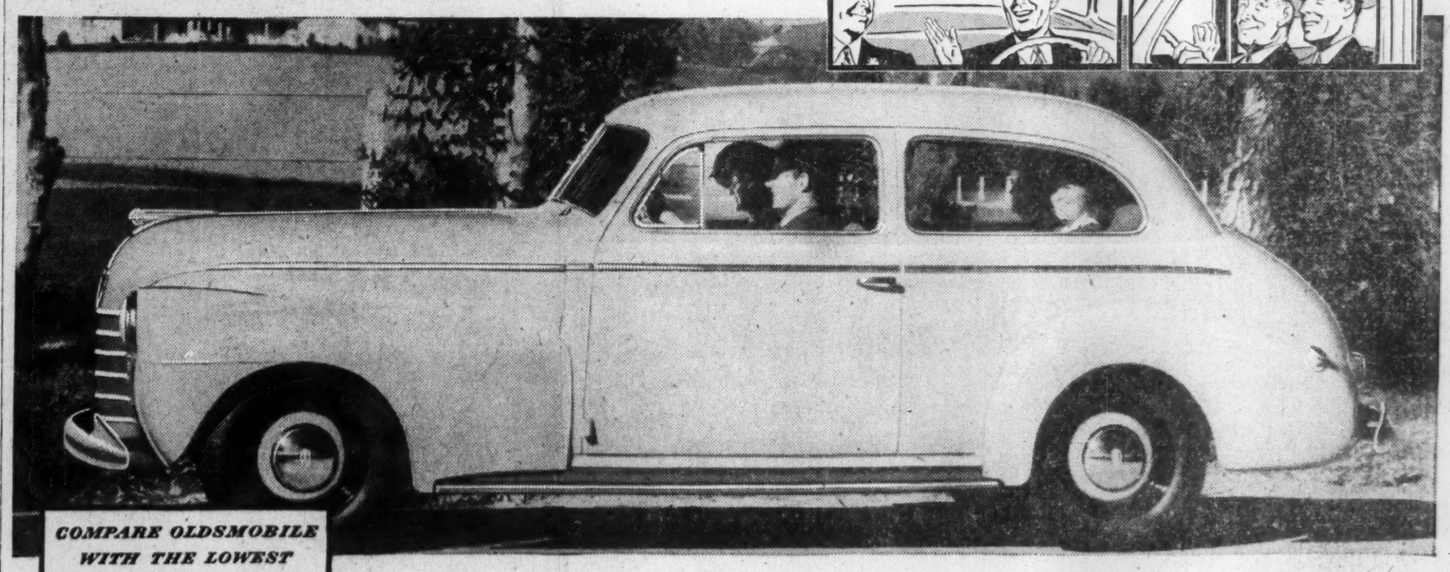

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# Russia Is Feeling Pinch Of U. S. 'Moral Embargo'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 13—Shipments to Soviet Russia of American metals, especially molybdenum and aluminum, necessary to the manufacture of airplanes, have been reduced to the barest trickle after three months of President Roosevelt's "moral embargo," State Department officials said today. However, shipments to neutrals may actually have been intended for Russia, and have reached there indirectly.

Despite what is described here as "every effort" being made by Amtorg, the official Russian commercial organization in this country, to scour the United States for these strategic metals, a combination of patriotism and State Department pressure is said to have made them virtually unavailable.

Denying that American molybdenum companies were not cooperating in the "moral embargo," an official pointed out that whereas shipments of this metal were heavy during December, due to previous committments, they practically vanished during the first two months of this year, the last shipment, also due to previous committments, being one of some 80 tons in the middle of February. Every American molybdenum company has promised complete co-operation, it was added.

**No Nickel From Canada**

The embargo on molybdenum, important as a hardener for steel, is made particularly efficacious by the fact that Canada is no longer exporting nickel, a competitive product, direct to Russia, the same official declared.

Corroboration to this was given by Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, an adviser on policy to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare and now in this country with Prof. Charles Rist, a former Deputy Governor of the Bank of France, to settle questions arising between the United States and the Allies over the blockade of Germany. Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin declared that reports of nickel shipments to Russia from Canada were false and that he could state categorically that none were being made.

One leak to Soviet Russia in strategic materials that has not been completely plugged is in tin, and it is expected that this will soon be made 100 per cent complete.

It is in the embargo on the export of aviation gasoline and in the ban on further delivery of "plans, plants, manufacturing rights or technical information required for the production of high quality aviation gasoline" to the Soviet Union that the State Department feels it has struck the most decisive blow against that country's military power.

Word received here indicates that the Russians have neither the equipment nor the knowledge at the present time to develop the high-octane gasoline necessary for the highest performance in the latest types of military aircraft. It is also reported that the Russian Army on the Finnish front found it necessary to use ordinary gas "leaded up" and that this gas can be used only in older and less sensitive planes.

This reported inability of the Russians to use the latest type planes because of the lack of aviation gas would seriously weaken their efficiency against any first-class air power, experts hold. Thus the American ruling on aviation gas is seen here as a possible major factor in deterring Soviet leaders from attempting an attack upon any neighboring nation possessing an air force capable of even a moderate defense.

## Pacific Leak Seen

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, Advisor to the British Ministry of Economics, who is in the United States on an official mission disclosed that the Allies would like to extend their blockade into the Pacific so as to cut off American shipments of war supplies to Russia.

The British expert told reporters that the Allies believed a large portion of the war materials—especially tin, copper and gasoline—now being sent from Pacific ports to Vladivostok, Russia, were destined to be shipped over the Trans-Siberian Railway to Germany.

# Scandinavian Nations Weigh Union for Defense

COPENHAGEN, March 13 (AP)—Scandinavia received the Finnish peace today with relief that war was over, sadness at Finland's capitulation, and with forebodings for the future.

Talk of a northern defense union in which the little countries would band together for protection against more powerful neighbors was brought out into the open with a rush.

Early editorial comment emphasized that Finland had made enormous sacrifices in the interests of peace in the north.

In Sweden especially there was indication that popular opinion, shocked at the severity of the terms imposed upon Finland, would insist that some guarantee be given that Finland will not have to fight alone in the event of a new attack.

Norway, too, was concerned. The Oslo newspaper Dagbladet said that "the peace conditions made it impossible for Finland to resist eventual new Soviet attacks."

"With a railway to be built to Kemi (on the Gulf of Bothnia) the Soviet Army can at any moment cut Finland in two and get to the Swedish border," said the paper. "The whole south of Finland will be defenseless by losing the Mannerheim Line fortifications and in the Russian occupation of Hangoe."

**Kept From Theater of War**

This paper observed that "this is a very hard peace, but under the present conditions it was the best solution."

"If Finland had continued the war, Germany might have stepped in and taken the whole of Finland before help had arrived from the western powers," Dagbladet said.

A similar view was expressed in Denmark. Typical of Danish press comment, the Copenhagen afternoon newspaper Ekstrabladet said:

"Finland sacrificed more for the cause of the north countries by accepting peace than by conducting war. By taking the heavy burden of peace upon herself she has prevented the Scandinavian countries from becoming a new theater of war."

Swedes especially expressed grief for Finland and a developing concern that the peace terms may bring new threats to Sweden's own safety.

The proposed new railway to Kemijaervi, in the center of Finland, from the Russian border, making a through line to Kemi across central Finland, especially brought concern to Stockholm. It was pointed out here, as in Oslo, that it may provide the Russians with direct military transportation toward North Sweden.

**First Reaction is Relief**

The newspaper Svenska Dagbladet asks if "the safety of the future has not been sacrificed for a momentary peace?"

The Swedish Government newspaper Socialdemokraten said that "only a defense alliance in life and death between the northern countries can give all even a relative feeling of safety for the future which we are unable to procure as single states." It continued:

"We do not believe in the durability of the new peace, and we do not believe in peace guarantees from a power which has dismembered and violenced a free people."

## Swiss Concerned

BERNE, Switzerland, March 13 (AP)—The Swiss, in the words of the newspaper Baseler Nachrichten, "learned with consternation" today of the Russo-Finnish settlement.

Many newspapers asserted that the treaty was "forced" on the Finns.

The Nichrichten blamed the British-French Allies for being slow to aid and hesitating to break with Russia."

One section of the press agreed with the National Zeitung of Basel, which blamed "Swedish treason" for the "imposed peace."

## Finland's Struggle

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Finland's 783-year-old struggle** for permanent independence was relived today in the hearts of every patriotic member of this land of St. Henry, as word of the capitulation to Russian peace terms brought visions of another period of possible, even if indirect, foreign domination. For ever since the time when Norman kings began to establish their rule in Britain and France, Finland, the buffer between two great conquering nations—Sweden and Russia—has sought to throw off the domination of first one foreign ruler, and then the other.

**Swedish conquerors** in 1157 first subjugated the four-century-old Nation, which was passing through an era of paganism. This ended in 1209 when the country was detached from Sweden, only to become a province subject to the Pope. The few years of peaceful semi-indepedence which followed soon came to a close.

**A grand-duchy** was made of Finland in 1528 by King John III of Sweden after the Finns had been conquered again, beginning a second period of foreign domination remembered only for its famine and pestilence.

**The Russian yoke** was placed over the Finns in 1710 when Peter the Great wrested Finland from Sweden in a six-year campaign, but by 1721 Russia had lost all but the Province of Viborg to Sweden. Swedish rulers now banished Latin as the country's national language, and Swedish culture and language were enforced.

**Another Russian war** with Sweden, however, in 1809 placed Finland once again under Russian rule, but with a free constitution making it a semi-independent Grand Duchy. This freedom disappeared when Nicholas II became Czar in 1894, and a policy of stern Russification soon sank the Finns deeper into Russian rule. Language, army, and even local government was taken over by Czarist agents.

**The World War,** however, provided another opening for the mounting resistance of the Finns against rule from St. Petersburg, and when the Bolsheviks overthrew the Russian Government, Finland declared its independence.

**German rule** of Finland appeared momentarily imminent when German armies aided the Finns in routing a Communist reign of terror in 1917-1918. This likelihood, however, disappeared when Germany's armies collapsed in the same year, and Finland entered upon its first period of complete independence in nearly eight centuries.

## Swedes: 'Sad Peace'

STOCKHOLM, March 13 (AP)—From the welter of Swedish press comment on the Finnish-Russian war climax there emerged today a proposal that peace be insured by a defense union with Finland.

Now, more than ever, the press said, Finns will need Swedish help.

The conservative Svenska Dagbladet called the Moscow treaty a "hard peace" and asked what the Finnish people would say when they learn its terms.

"Many will say that Sweden is to blame," the newspaper went on, "but at least the peace now must be guaranteed by Sweden in a defense union with Finland and possibly with Norway."

The Stockholms Tidningen commented that without Swedish material and help the Finns could not have held out as long as they did and added, "Sweden must stand side by side with Finland with all resources, including military."

The Dagens Nyheter said the war had demonstrated the limitations of Russian military power and the worth of Finnish arms, adding that Sweden must give Finland all possible help "in the new situation."

The general Swedish reaction was one of relief without jubilation—relief that ratification of the Moscow treaty by Finland would leave Scandinavian neutrality intact, at least temporarily.

Matching Swedish optimism was resentment, openly expressed, that the British-French Allies, through an 11th hour offer of an expeditionary force to help Finland, had sought to compromise Sweden's neutrality.

Enormous headlines told the news of the Moscow negotiations and crowds collected in front of newspaper offices to read bulletins in silence or to comment sorrowfully.

"A sad peace," was a frequent comment.

It was believed here that Helsingfors' parliamentary ratification of the treaty, yet to be given, was only a formality. The Finnish negotiators were generally supposed to have been given government approval before they signed the treaty.

Delay in making the official announcement at Helsingfors was credited to "technical reasons."

## The Red Version

MOSCOW, March 13 (AP)—Pravda, Communist Party organ, said today of the peace treaty with Finland that "not only the entire Soviet people but the working people of the whole world will welcome with tremendous satisfaction this new triumph of the Soviet policy of peace."

"The task which the Soviet Government set itself have been solved," Pravda declared. "The security of our northwestern state frontier and in particular the security of Leningrad—the world's greatest working-class center—has been fully ensured."

The Russo-Finnish treaty, Pravda asserted, "creates stable, mutually friendly relations." Citing the terms of the treaty, Pravda said that "true to the aims of its policy of peace, the Soviet Government never has made any attempts on the independence of other states."

"Eloquent proof of this," Pravda said, "is the history of our relations with Finland. On Dec. 31, 1917, Finland received from the Soviet Government recognition of her independence. Since then the mighty Soviet State has observed peaceful treaty relations with its neighbor, who has not always pursued a policy of respect for the rights and interests of the pacific Soviet people, and was actually preparing a war base at the very gates of Leningrad."

"Outbreak of the second imperialist war," Pravda asserted, "confronted the Soviet Government with the urgent task of ensuring the state frontiers. This is the duty owed the people by a government which has no wish to take part in a clash of imperialist powers, is determined to follow its own independent policy and will not let itself be involved in war entailing innumerable calamities for the peoples of the world."

Mile-long queues of rejoicing Muscovites lined up for morning papers discussing the peace treaty.

A wave of meetings enthusiastically hailing the peace treaty is sweeping Russia. The speaker at one in Leningrad said, "The terms of the treaty express the will of 183,000,000 Soviet citizens."

The Soviet public, press, and radio seem to take it for granted the signatures of the Finnish delegates will prove binding on the Finnish Government.

## Schacht on Mission

STOCKHOLM, March 13 (AP)—The newspaper Tidningen said today that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister Without Portfolio in the German Government, was being sent to Stockholm on a special mission.

Dr. Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank and former Minister of Economics, is Germany's best-known banker and economist.

## Finns Go Home

MOSCOW, March 13 (AP)—The entire Finnish delegation which last night signed a treaty of peace with Soviet Russia left early this afternoon for Stockholm aboard the special Swedish plane which brought them here.

## 565,000 Casualties

COPENHAGEN, March 13 (AP)—Foreign military observers today estimated that the Finnish-Russian war had cost at least 565,000 casualties, half of them fatalities.

These gave the losses for Russia as approximately 250,000 killed and 250,000 wounded, and for Finland as 30,000 killed and 35,000 wounded.

One Danish newspaper correspondent today reported Finnish casualties on the Karelian Isthmus front alone were 30,000, including 2,000 young Finnish officers.

## Balkans Hopeful

BUDAPEST, March 13 (AP)—Neutral southeastern Europe appeared to react hopefully today to the Russian-Finnish peace.

Authoritative quarters in Hungary, bordering both the Soviet Union and Germany, asserted that the price exacted of the Finns was "relatively cheap for ending a hopeless war," and expressed belief that German influence had been predominant in preventing intervention through the northern countries by the British and French.

Rumanian officials were confident that Germany was dissuading Russia from any attempt to regain Bessarabia, at least while Germany wants Rumanian oil and grain to withstand the Allied blockade. Bessarabia went to Rumania in the post-World War settlements.

The southeastern neutral countries appeared generally agreed that Germany was trying to keep this area peaceful and productive but that war would have extended quickly to southeastern Europe if the Allies had fought Russia in Finland.

News of the Finnish peace was received happily in Bulgaria, where there is strong pro-Russian feeling.

Yugoslav newspapers described the peace as "a blow for the Allies."

The semi-official Vreme of Belgrade said the Allied offer of troops for Finland was "very good but came too late."

## Ministers Resign

HELSINGFORS, March 13 (AP)—It was officially announced this afternoon that the War Minister, Juho Niuukanen, and the Minister of Education, Uuno Hannula, had resigned from the Government because they opposed accepting the Russian terms.

Foreign Minister Vaino Tanner disclosed the terms to the Finnish people in a radiocast today, declaring Finland was forced to capitulate. The head of the Finnish Army, Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, was scheduled to speak to the Nation tonight and President Kallio tomorrow.

# Finns' Defeat Tightens Nazi-Red Hold in East

By William Henry Chamberlin

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, March 13—The overwhelming popular feeling in France regarding the apparent end of Finnish resistance is one of profound sorrow that such a gallant struggle proved finally unavailing.

In the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies and in other places of public gatherings one senses an atmosphere of gloom comparable to that which prevailed when Czechoslovakia was invaded a year ago or when the decisive blows were given to Poland last September.

In some respects Finland, although not a direct ally of France, inspired even more sympathy than Czechoslovakia or Poland because it fell fighting, while the unfortunate Poles did not display the high qualities of resourcefulness and adaptability which supplemented the courage of the Finnish defense.

**Criticism Delayed**

Premier Edouard Daladier's statement that England and France were ready to send an expeditionary force of 50,000 men if Finland presented a request for them, together with the fact that the Finnish Parliament was just in the process of making its final tragic decision, temporarily silenced six Deputies who wished to interrogate the Government on its record regarding aid for Finland. It is quite probable, however, that certain features of Anglo-French policy toward Finland will incur critical scrutiny when the postponed debate occurs next week.

When one reviews the situation cold-bloodedly, which most Frenchmen at the present moment are scarcely inclined to do, one must recognize that the Finnish experience shows the extreme difficulty of blocking the Soviet-German combination in Eastern Europe.

The causes behind the Finnish agreement to sign a disadvantageous peace are complex, and some of the details regarding the negotiations and conversations affecting Finland's fate, which proceeded in several European capitals during the last two weeks, are obscure.

**The Basic Reason**

But the hard, basic fact, which probably most affected Finland's decision and the attitude of its neighboring Scandinavian States, is that Germany can get more troops more quickly into Sweden or into Finland than England or France could hope to do.

It is easy to make the Swedish and Norwegian unwillingness to permit the passage of organized Anglo-French units the scapegoat for Finland's yielding, and some French commentators take this line.

But it is scarcely fair to forget that Sweden gave Finland more help in men and materials than any other power.

Moreover, inquiries in Scandinavian circles disclose that Sweden and Norway feared any large-scale Anglo-French aid for Finland would mean the blocking of Swedish iron shipments to Germany, thereby inevitably provoking German intervention and making Sweden into a battlefield.

**Troop Movements**

The latest statements of M. Daladier and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain are being circulated to appease critics here who felt that France and England did not do enough. Yet Finland's failure to accept the invitation to send a request for help from an Anglo-French expeditionary force is understandable when one considers how quickly German units, transported across the Baltic, could have landed in South Finland, thereby placing Finland in the same hopeless position as Poland faced after Soviet troops attacked the rear of the Polish armies which were still maintaining a defense against Germany.

It is possible that earlier British and French action in filtering troops, under the guise of volunteers, across Norway and Sweden would have yielded better results. But the parable of the glass house seems to hold good if one tries to find an individual country, apart from Russia, responsible for Finland's fate.

There is an understandable French impatience of American criticism of the Anglo-French handling of the Finnish situation in view of the fact that America hesitated even to grant food relief, while France and England, despite their preoccupation in their great war, despatched substantial quantities of materials to Finland.

**Allies Problems**

The Finnish experience demonstrated again the extreme difficulty of France and England acting effectively in Eastern Europe against the Soviet-German coalition, and strengthened the viewpoint of those civilian and military critics here who, despite the enormous strength of the modern fortified lines, believe that the war must be won in the West, most probably through the establishment of decisive Anglo-French air superiority.

There is some disposition here to seek consolation in the Finnish defeat in the reflection that the technical difficulties involved in sending and maintaining an expeditionary force in Finland were extremely grave.

**Civilian Support**

There is reason to believe that the civilian, rather than military, leaders in France and England especially favored the organization of an expeditionary force.

However, realistic observers here do not overlook the facts, firstly that the war ended without the complete Soviet obliteration of Finland, which may now seek German protection against any new Soviet demands.

Secondly, the considerable resources which Russia used in the Finnish war now presumably available for economic aid to Germany or for other enterprises injurious to the Anglo-French cause.

The chief moral which the French draw from these discouraging considerations is the necessity of straining every effort to insure a decisive superiority in materials and force on the Western Front which, it is believed here, will very quickly change the whole European diplomatic picture to the advantage of the Allies.

## Berlin Delighted At Allied 'Debacle'

*By the Associated Press*

Berlin, March 13

Authorized German sources beamed with satisfaction today over the Russian-Finnish peace.

Its terms, they said, were "in just proportion to the sacrifices made and in just proportion to the needs and necessities which certain states in large 'living spaces' have a right to claim."

These sources also expressed opinion that the treaty, as signed at Moscow, constituted no danger to Finnish living space.

Authorized sources further held that conclusion of the peace marked failure of a so-called British-French attempt to extend the area of combat into Scandinavia.

They spoke with greatest disdain of "those buffoons" who thought at the last moment they could use Finland "the same way they used Poland."

"Fortunately," they added, "the Finns proved more sensible than the Poles. The whole affair is anything but honorable for England and France. These Western Powers totally miscalculated."

# U. S. Loan Seen Unaffected

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The belief prevailed in the Capital today that Russo-Finnish peace would not affect the recent $20,000,000 loan to Finland by the Export-Import Bank, but would enable the money to be used in reconstructing the war-torn country.

Formal comment on the Soviet announcement of a treaty ending the Baltic conflict was withheld by officials until the State Department could study complete dispatches.

Government fiscal experts, however, have professed no concern about the money loaned to Finland. Several months ago the Export-Import Bank turned over $10,000,000. Then Congress increased the Bank's capital so that it could make another $20,000,000 loan. The latter has been allocated but has not been used.

Officials took it for granted that the Finns would make purchases in the United States with the money. As one high official said yesterday, "Finland will need a lot of things whether the war goes on or not."

In regard to the diplomatic angles of the Russo-Finnish war, the State Department has shown a tendency to hold itself aloof. Similarly, a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee voted recently to take no action on a proposal to apply the Neutrality Act to that conflict. Its decision was to have been put before the full Committee this morning.


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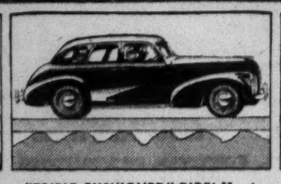

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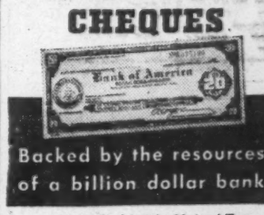


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# British Defend Allied Role In Finnish War

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that "it always has been understood that it was for the Finnish Government to decide the course of action they considered to be to their interests in the light of all available knowledge."

The Finnish Government, said Mr. Chamberlain, "had been informed as long ago as Feb. 25 that if they were to make an appeal to us we should be prepared and were making preparations to send them men as well as materials."

The text of the major portion of the debate follows:

Prime Minister Chamberlain:

His Majesty's Minister in Helsingfors was informed this morning by the Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs that Soviet-Finnish peace terms were signed in Moscow last night and that an armistice had been signed at 11 o'clock today, Finnish time, between the two armies.

Throughout the Soviet-Finnish struggle His Majesty's Government, in concert with the French Government, have furnished to the Finns large quantities of war material and supplies of all sorts, particulars of which have been made known so far as it was in public interest to do so.

His Majesty's Government have in fact made plain their readiness to give all possible help to the Finns in their gallant struggle against aggression. And, as I informed the House on Monday, we had made preparations to throw the full weight of all our available resources into the scales on hearing that this would be in accordance with the desires of the Finnish Government.

It had always been understood that it was for the Finnish Government to decide upon the course of action which they considered best suited to their interests in the light of all available knowledge.

In their decision they may be assured that the people of this country are united in sympathy with the situation in which they find themselves and in admiration for the courage with which they have maintained for so long a struggle against overwhelming odds (cheers).

This epic story will ever be recounted in the chronicles of their own country and will remain alive in the memory of all peoples (cheers).

Former War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha:

While associating myself with expressions of sympathy with the Finns, is it not a fact that repeated appeals have been made by that country for assistance not only in material but in men, and is it not a pity in relation to the magnitude of these events and of their far-reaching character to plead as an excuse for inaction a pure technicality.

Will the Prime Minister say when an opportunity will be afforded the House to discuss in light these events the whole conduct of the war?

Mr. Chamberlain replying:

It is not correct that repeated requests for men have been made by the Finnish Government. The Finnish Government have made repeated requests for material and every one of those requests has been answered. They have been informed as long ago as the twenty-fifth of February that if they were to make an apeal to us we had been prepared and were making arrangements to send out men as well as materials.

In the circumstances in which they found themselves they decided not to make such an appeal.

Mr. Hore-Belisha:

Can the Prime Minister confirm a statement in the French Chamber by (Premier) Daladier yesterday that an expeditionary force consisting of 50,000 French soldiers and still more British troops actually were ready, and whether this force was promised to the Finns for their assistance or were any restrictions placed on its use in defense of Finnish territory—restrictions which had the effect of causing the Finns to believe that it was inadequate to repel Russian aggression? May I also ask if the House will have opportunity of debating the question?

Mr. Chamberlain:

I have no official request for debate.

I have no doubt I should have to consider it when it was made. With regard to the statement to which Mr. Hore-Belisha referred I have endeavored to obtain an accurate account of what was said by Daladier but I have not received it. Until I do I would prefer not to comment on it.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal Opposition, associated himself with Mr. Chamberlain and Major Attlee in a tribute to the Finns and asked if the Government had accepted responsibility for statements in the press as to the quantity of material assistance given the Finns.

In response to his question whether an official statement now could be made on the actual number of guns and shells sent Finland, Mr. Chamberlain replied, "No."

The Prime Minister declared "the Government does not take responsibility for the statements" to which Sir Archibald referred and said, "We have never made any official, complete statement of the amount of assistance which had been given Finland."

Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky sat in the diplomatic gallery during the debate, leaving soon afterward.

Asked by the Conservative Sir Archibald Southby if he was "satisfied that in these harsh peace terms accepted by the Finns there is a guarantee they will really be observed in spirit by Russia" and whether "the help offered by Britain and France to Finland had been rendered impossible by action of the Norwegian and Swedish Governments," Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"It is obvious that I can give no such guarantee as asked for in the first part of the question. As regards the second part, a request for this help was not made by the Finnish Government."

## *Let's See, 9 and 7 Is–"*

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**Swedish Woman Bus Driver**

**She is learning how to make up returns after a day's work and is one of the many Swedish women taking over as drivers and conductors of trams and buses in Stockholm.**

# British Opinion Divided On Effects of Peace

By E. Berg Holt
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, March 13—"If ever a nation earned the right to be free it is Finland."

In this brief sentence Dominion Secretary Anthony Eden, speaking at the Foreign Press Association lunch today, expressed the strong conviction of the whole British people that the sad chapter in Finnish history written in the past few hours is not the last.

The influence of these events on the European situation as a whole is being interpreted by some observers as allowing Britain and France to concentrate with the utmost vigor on the war against Hitlerism.

Not everyone will agree with the implications of Premier Edouard Daladier's speech to the French Chamber yesterday which argued that if the Allies had been drawn into a northern war, much of their strength would have been uselessly dissipated.

But the feeling here is that when Germany is defeated, the reorganization of Europe can be undertaken and that what was done in Moscow yesterday can once more then be passed under review.

Looking to the future, England already has registered a mental vow—as in case of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland—that Finland must not be forgotten. Mr. Eden in his closing words said in this connection, "it is the last battle which decides the issue."

From the immediate military viewpoint the Allies are now back where they were before the Russo-Finnish war started. With this exception—they have made up important leeway both in the output of warplanes and other material and the training of personnel.

The sudden turn of events has now served to give vocal rein to military experts who believe that it was doubtful whether Britain and France could have sent enough men into Finland or even into Scandinavia to have forced a decision.

Indeed, some military experts question the practicability of the 50,000 troops offered by Premier Daladier yesterday owing to the difficulties inherent in Scandinavia's lack of communications.

But certainly such views are not shared by figures such as Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary for War. In the Commons today he bitterly attacked Britain's "refusal" to give large-scale aid to Finland until the Finns appealed for it.

**Repeated Appeals Cited**

"Is it not a pity, in relation to the magnitude of these events and of their far-reaching character, to plead as an excuse for inaction a pure technicality?" Mr. Hore-Belisha asked.

"While associating myself with the expressions of sympathy with the Finns," said Mr. Hore-Belisha, "is it not a fact that repeated appeals have been made by that country for assistance in materials and men?"

To this Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain replied that "it is not correct to say that repeated requests for men had been made by the Finnish Government." They made "repeated requests for materials and every one of those requests was granted," he said.

**Diplomatic Impact Awaited**

Meanwhile, the effect on the diplomatic situation of the cessation of Russo-Finnish hostilities is expected to take some time to become visible.

One of the developments which is regarded as certain is that the Scandinavian states will now redouble the speed of their rearmament—possibly with unlooked-for result of cutting down the surplus of Swdeish iron ore available for Germany.

It is hoped here that as these states rearm they will lean more and more away from the two countries which threaten their independence, Germany as well as Russia.

In any case it is assumed in some circles here that the tendency for suspicions to develop between Berlin and Moscow may arise, although it is admitted that the Soviets will be in a better position to supply raw materials to the Reich.

In this connection it is pointed out that Russian insistence on leasing Hangoe can only be explained in terms either of reinsurance against attack from Germany or protection by Russia against the Allies in event of a German defeat.

On the economic side it is generally believed in official quarters here that Germany's jubilation at the end of the Russo-Finnish struggle does not disclose the whole story.

The Russians have lost so many men and machines and expended so much gas that they will have to spend several months replenishing lost stocks, and rebuilding shattered regiments.

Thus it is felt that there will be no sudden rush of raw material to Germany. This is especially true of oil which is Germany's most urgent need and of which Russia, even in peacetime, is believed to have only about a 1,000,000 gallon surplus for export.

## Finns Kept Fighting Until Truce

By the Associated Press

The Finnish High Command today issued, in Helsingfors, its "last communiqué" of the war. It disclosed that fighting continued vigorously up to the moment of the 11 o'clock Armistice.

In Moscow the Leningrad Headquarters' communiqué merely said: "Nothing of importance at the front."

# Indian Gunman Shoots Britons

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—Sir Michael O'Dwyer, former Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, was fatally shot and the Marquis of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, was wounded at a meeting of the East Indian Association here tonight by an Indian gunman. Sir Louis Dane and Lord Lamington also were wounded.

Sir Michael was an official of Britain's Indian Civil Service from 1885 to 1920.

Lord Zetland has held the Indian portfolio in the British Cabinet since 1935. Lord Lamington is a former Governor of Bombay, and Sir Louis, like Sir Michael, is a former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The East India Association "seeks the welfare of the people of India by lectures, discussions, and social contact."

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who was an advocate of firm measures to repress disorders in India, was much criticized in India in 1919, in his capacity of Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab at the time when the British General Dyer used military force at Amritsar to disperse a meeting of Indians in defiance of the law. The general ordered his troops to fire on the crowd with the result that 300 were killed and more than 1,000 injured.

The responsibility fell to some extent on Sir Michael and he figured largely in the subsequent debate in the British Parliament which brought about General Dyer's resignation. Five years later Sir Michael brought libel proceedings for criticism of his action in the Amritsar affair by Sir Sankaran Nair in a book describing that incident. As a result Sir Michael obtained heavy damages.

## Squalus Honor Diver To Army at Panama

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—William Badders, long-time naval deep sea diver who won the medal of honor for heroism in salvaging the submarine Squalus, was transferred yesterday for service with the Army Engineers at the Panama Canal.

Officials said he would operate with a dozen other divers employed in maintenance and construction work, and termed "premature" a suggestion he would be employed in preliminaries for a $277,000,000 third set of locks which the War Department has projected.

# N. Y. Bills Totaling $32,000,000 Killed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13—A series of appropriation bills which provided for an expenditure of $32,000,000 were killed today by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee. Seven bills calling for appropriations of $178,500 were approved, but it was estimated that they would bring the State a revenue of about $300,000.

Measures which met the committee's favor included one for a semi-annual inspection of motor vehicles in garages licensed by the State; to continue the State Flood Control Commission; to provide for board of inquiry in labor disputes; to continue the State Health Commission; to provide for a commission to disseminate information relative to industrial and labor relations, and to require registration of merchant truckmen.

Bills killed included: Commissions to study outdoor advertising; pari-mutuel betting operation; youth conditions; dental needs; reduction of the tax burden; the mortgage moratorium; rapid-transit facilities in New York City; 75 years of negro progress and the Barney bill, calling for a $10,000 appropriation for a committee to study un-American activities. These would have totaled $175,000. Other appropriations killed included more than $25,000,000, for slum clearance in various Assembly districts of New York City and for the repayment of State aid for education cuts which were made last year; bills providing for new armories in Rome, Auburn, and Hempstead also were eliminated.


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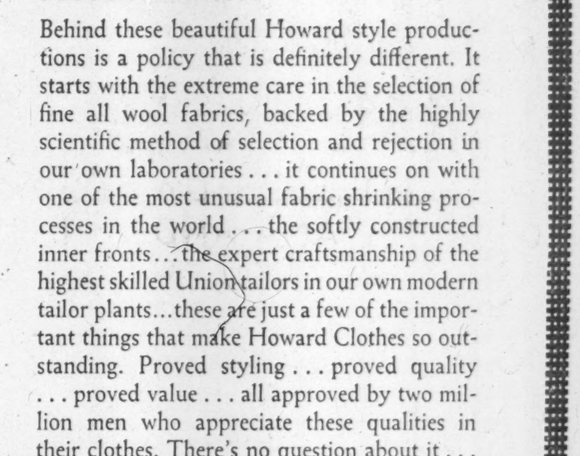

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## *Crossword Quiz Answers*

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# Italians Welcome Peace And Boast Preparedness

ROME, March 13 (AP)—While Italy received news of the Russo-Finnish peace with evident satisfaction, Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, Undersecretary of War, told the Fascist Chamber that Italy was ready to defend its liberty of action with 1,000,000 trained men under arms and with a fortified bulwark across its Alpine frontiers.

The occasion of the General's remarks was the consideration of the War Ministry's budget for the coming fiscal year.

He said the men all were recruited from the younger war classes and added that an ever-increasing mass of reservists guarantees the raising of the Army within a short time to any number necessary to meet the situation.

**German Frontier, Too**

Italy is in a "privileged" frontier position, General Soddu, confirming that Italy had fortified her frontier with Germany as well as with France.

Italian fortifications, he went on, are not so much an artificial system like the Maginot and Siegfried Lines but more an "integrating and strengthening of natural obstacles."

The address came amidst general expressions of Italian satisfaction that Russia and Finland had signed a peace treaty.

The Undersecretary confirmed that Italy had strengthened her frontier defenses facing both Germany and France.

"We began this fortification some time ago and carried it out on all frontiers, convinced that the first necessity of a strong nation is to guarantee the inviolability of its territory," he said.

Meanwhile Italians viewed the Moscow treaty as a compromise which stopped the threat of general warfare spreading through Scandinavia.

Fascists also said the treaty was further evidence of British and French inability to aid small nations.

**Ciano's Paper Critical**

Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Count Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo, expressed Italian feeling for the Finns when it termed the Russian attack "the most evident aggression in modern history."

The paper expressed hope for a peace which would not jeopardize Finnish independence.

The topics discussed by Signor Mussolini and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop are now being disclosed authoritatively.

The two men exchanged views March 11 on the whole European situation, Italian press reports said. Il Duce informed himself particularly of Hitler's intentions, including his diplomatic plans, as the western war approached a more intensive phase with the coming of spring.

Signor Mussolini defined his position, newspapers said, by saying that Italy's nonbelligerency remained unchanged.

The authoritative Editor Virginio Gayda listed in Il Giornale d'Italia, for the first time in the Italian press, the major questions which Premier Mussolini and von Ribbentrop discussed. They were set down as:

1. The visit of United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles.
2. Developments in the Russian-Finnish war.
3. "Soviet Russia's inexplicable hostile attitude toward Italy"—an attitude which pro-Soviet sources said could be explained partly by anti-Russian demonstrations in Rome at the outbreak of the Finnish war.
4. "Various aspects of the Balkan situation."
5. The economic war, and the blockade and counter blockade.

Italians indicated that assurance against a Russian move in the Balkans once the Finnish war is settled was essential to better relations between Rome and Moscow.

## South Carolina Aids

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—State Director Frank A. Lever of Finnish Relief, Inc., announced that $13,500 had been collected in South Carolina for the relief of civilians in war-stricken Finland. "This money has been sent to the New York headquarters," Mr. Lever said. He added that about one fourth of the counties of the State had not been heard from.


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• *We use* enough steel and iron each good year to build two railroad tracks 2,290 miles long—or a couple of Oakland Bay Bridges.

• *We buy a lot* of gas, oil, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen; we are a huge consumer of gold, silver, mercury and tungsten. You won't find the kind of sapphires we use for bearings in a jewelry store—nor would you find a jewelry store in the world that could supply the 20,000,000 jewels we need each year. We even buy diamonds and use them as dies for drawing very fine wire. Though most of our purchases run into tremendous quantities, one of them, last year, amounted to just one ten-thousandths of a gram. That was radium, and it cost $300.

• *Every one* of the forty-eight states and Alaska are important suppliers of ours. Twenty foreign countries contribute materials not produced in America. Almost literally, every industry and every farm produces something that we use.

• "*What in the world* can a farm grow for Westinghouse?", you ask. Just to name a few things—oat hulls, molasses, grain and sugar cane for alcohol, dextrine from corn, flour and straw for making foundry cores, lard, sugar, lumber and tapioca; also leather, wool, cotton and meat products. It all adds up to this. Each year we buy more than $100,000,000 worth of the products of industry and farmers. Some of our people have estimated that these purchases give work to about 36,000 persons annually. This is in addition to our own 43,000 employees who fabricate these materials into a vast number of machines and appliances which increase the permanent wealth of America.

• *Who* gets this wealth? Why, the industries and farmers who sold the materials to us, of course. It's really nothing but an elaborate process of swapping. We swap what we make for the materials needed to make our products.

• *That's why* we cannot consider ourselves as a separate industry. Along with thousands of others, we are merely an essential cog in the tremendous process which has created American prosperity and the American way of living.


# 'Peace' Comes to Finland but Needs Persist

© International

**Evacuated Children Will Return to Finland's Bomb-Torn Cities**

One of the contributions which the Finnish Relief Commission, headed by former United States President Herbert Hoover, has made is the caring for numbers of Finland's youthful evacuees. Food, clothing, and other necessities have been provided, but the relief workers have not forgotten the fact that youngsters are youngsters, even in the midst of war. Candy thus formed a welcome gift to the temporarily homeless children, and judging from their attitudes, it was something of a rare treat.

# Russia Dominates North And Gulf Under War Accord

*Continued from Page 1*

sation of hostilities and the withdrawal of troops beyond the state frontier established by the treaty:

1. Both sides cease hostilities at noon, March 13, 1940, Leningrad time.

2. A one-kilometer (⅝ mile) neutral zone will be established between the lines of advance units as from the hour fixed for the cessation of hostilities, and in the course of the first day troop units which in accordance with the new state frontier find themselves on territory of the other side shall be withdrawn for one kilometer.

3. The withdrawal of troops beyond the new state frontier and the advance of troops of the other side toward the frontier shall commence at 10 a. m., March 15, 1940, along the whole frontier from the Gulf of Finland to Lieksa and at 10 a. m., March 16, north of Lieksa. The withdrawal shall be effected by daily marches of not less than 7 kilometers in 24 hours, while the advance of troops of the other side shall be effected in such a way that rear units of troops being marched toward the new frontier shall be separated by a distance not less than 7 kilometers.

4. The following time limits are fixed for withdrawal in accordance with Paragraph No. 3 on various sections of the state frontier (here follow six subsections detailing the progress of evacuation).

**Petsamo Evacuation**

5. Evacuation of Red Army troops from the area of Petsamo will be completed by April 10, 1940.

6. The command of both sides undertakes in the course of withdrawal of troops beyond the state frontier necessary measures in towns and localities which pass to the other side for their preservation and take suitable measures to safeguard against damage and destruction of cities, small towns, and structures of defensive and economic significance (bridges, dams, aerodromes, barracks, storehouses, railway junctions, industrial enterprises, telegraph communications and power stations).

7. All questions which may arise in the course of transfer of localities, towns, and other objectives mentioned in Paragraph No. 6 of this protocol by one side to the other shall be settled by representatives of both sides on the spot for which purpose special delegates shall be appointed by command for each main road of movement of both armies.

8. The exchange of prisoners of war shall be effected in the shortest possible time after the cessation of hostilities on the basis of a special agreement.

**How They Agreed**

The main body of the Treaty terms is given in a statement issued by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, as follows:

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. on the one side and the President of Finland on the other side, guided by a desire to put an end to the hostilities that arose between the two countries and to create stable and mutually peaceful relations, convinced that a definition of the exact conditions of enduring mutual security, including the security of the cities of Leningrad and Murmansk, as well as the Murmansk Railway, corresponds to the interests of both contracting parties, found it necessary to conclude a peace treaty for these purposes and appointed their authorized representatives:

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.: Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R., and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Andrey A. Zhdanoff, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., Alexander Mikhailovich Vaseleffsky, Brigade Commander:

President of the Republic of Finland: Risto Ryti, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Finland, Juho Paasikivi, Minister, Karl Rudolf Walden, General, Vaieno Voionmaa, professor.

The authorized representatives upon mutual presentation of their credentials which were found in due form and good order, agreed upon the following:

**New Frontier Established**

**Article 1.** Hostilities between the U. S. S. R., and Finland shall cease immediately in accordance with procedure provided for in the protocol appended to this treaty.

**Article 2.** The State frontier between the U. S. S. R., and the Republic of Finland shall be established along a new line in accordance with which the territory of the U. S. S. R., will include the entire Karelian Isthmus with the town of Viborg (Viipuri) and Viborg Bay with its islands, the western and northern shores of Ladoga Lake with the towns of Kexholm (Kaekisalmi), Sortavala and Suojaerrvi, a number of islands in the Gulf of Finland, territory east of Maerkaejaervi with the town of Kuolajaervi (on the Salla front), part of the peninsulas of Rybachi and Sredni in accordance with the map appended to this treaty.

A more detailed description of the frontier line will be determined by a mixed commission of representatives of the contracting parties, which commission must be formed within 10 days from the date of the signing of this treaty.

**Article 3.** Both contracting parties undertake mutually to refrain from any attack upon each other, not to conclude any alliances and not to participate in any coalitions against one of the contracting parties.

**Lease on Hangoe**

**Article 4.** The Republic of Finland expresses consent to lease to the Soviet Union for 30 years with an annual payment by the Soviet Union of 8,000,000 Finnish marks the Peninsula of Hangoe and the waters surrounding it in a radius of five miles to the south and east and three miles to the west and north of the peninsula, and a number of islands adjoining it in accordance with the appended map, for the purpose of creating there a naval base capable of defending the entrance to the Gulf of Finland against aggression; for the purpose of protecting the naval base the Soviet Union is granted the right to maintain there at its own expense land and air armed forces of necessary strength.

Within 10 days from the date when this treaty becomes effective the Government of Finland shall withdraw all its troops from the Peninsula of Hangoe, and the Peninsula of Hangoe together with adjoining islands shall pass under the administration of the U. S. S. R., in accordance with this article of the treaty.

**Article 5.** The U. S. S. R. undertakes to withdraw its troops from the Petsamo region voluntarily ceded to Finland by the Soviet State in accordance with the peace treaty of 1920. Finland undertakes, as provided by the peace treaty of 1920, to refrain from maintaining in waters along her coast of the Arctic Ocean naval or other armed ships excepting armed ships of less than 100 tons displacement, which Finland has a right to maintain without restriction, also not more than 15 naval and other armed ships with a tonnage of not more than 400 tons each.

Finland undertakes, as was provided by this same treaty, not to maintain in said waters any submarines and armed aircraft. Finland similarly undertakes as was provided by the same treaty not to establish on that coast military ports, naval bases, and naval repair shops of a greater capacity than necessary for the above-mentioned ships and their armaments.

**Free Transit Right**

**Article 6.** As provided by the treaty of 1920, the Soviet Union and its citizens are granted the right of free transit across the Petsamo region and back. The Soviet Union is granted the right to institute a consulate in the Petsamo region. Freights in transit across the Petsamo region from the U. S. S. R. to Norway, as likewise freights in transit across the same region from Norway to the U. S. S. R., are exempted from inspection and control, excepting only such control as is necessary for regulation of transit communications.

Said freights also are exempted from payment of customs duties, transit, and other duties. The above-mentioned control of transit freights is permitted only in the form observed in similar cases in accordance with established usages in international communications.

Citizens of the U. S. S. R., traveling across the Petsamo region to Norway and back from Norway to the U. S. S. R., have the right of free transit passage on the basis of passports issued by the Soviet organs concerned.

Soviet non-armed aircraft shall have the right to maintain air service between the U. S. S. R. and Norway across the Petsamo region with observance of general operating rules.

**Must Build Railroad**

**Article 7.** The Government of Finland shall grant the Soviet Union the right of transit of goods between the U. S. S. R. and Sweden, and with the aim of developing this transit along the shortest railroad route, the U. S. S. R. and Finland find it necessary to build, if possible in the course of the year 1940, each party on its territory, a railway line connecting the town of Kandalaksha with the town of Kemijaervi.

**Article 8.** When this treaty comes into force, economic relations between the contracting parties will be restored, and with this end in view the contracting parties will enter negotiations for conclusion of a trade treaty.

**Article 9.** The present peace treaty comes into force immediately upon being signed, and is subject to subsequent ratification. The exchange of ratification instruments shall take place within 10 days in Moscow. The present treaty is made in three originals, in the Russian, Finnish, and Swedish languages, in Moscow the twelfth of March, 1940.

Signed: Molotoff, Zhdanoff, Vasseleffsky, Risto Ryti, Paasikivi, Walden, Vaino Voionmaa.

# All Europe Feels Impact Of Red Triumph in North

*Continued from Page 1*

course, been quick to proclaim that the Russo-Finnish peace settlement constitutes an important victory for the Reich.

Even after allowance has been made for a certain amount of exaggeration destined to hearten opinion within Germany, it is clear the Reich does in fact stand to profit by cessation of hostilities.

The Reich's prospects of obtaining much needed supplies from Russia should be greatly increased by the fact that transportation and production in Russia will no longer be upset by the extra demands of the conflict with Finland.

Furthermore, the outcome of the conflict is probably just what Germany would have desired.

The myth of Russia's military might has been explored just enough to relieve an uncomfortable anxiety in the back of Nazi minds; yet the fact that the Finns have been forced to give in allows Russia to be presented to the German public as a strong friend and a potentially valuable ally.

**Scandinavian Front Out**

From a military viewpoint, the effect on the conflict between Germany and the Allies is also considerable.

For the present at any rate, the possibility of the main battlefield of the war being transferred to Scandinavia—a possibility which at least some British political and military leaders believed advantageous to the Allies—has disappeared. On the other hand, the grave risks which such a venture would unquestionably have involved have likewise been avoided.

It is on the diplomatic front, however, that the repercussions of the conclusion of peace in Finland are likely to be most unfavorable to the Allies.

As the Italian press is already gleefully pointing out: "Neutrals now know just how much Britain's promises of aid and protection are worth."

**Sharp Setback to Allies**

Although this may be based on a fallacy—since Britain and France never gave any formal undertaking to protect Finland and since the Finnish Government failed to accept the offer of an expeditionary force last week—it is nevertheless difficult to deny that the Allies' efforts to rally smaller neutrals to closer co-operation with the anti-Nazi cause has received a sharp, though perhaps only temporary, setback.

There are indications that Germany intends to use this situation which is being described in Berlin as "a great victory for the Führer," as a basis for an intensified diplomatic offensive. From Italy there are already signs of a revival of official enthusiasm for the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Coming immediately after Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's visits to Premier Benito Mussolini and Pope Pius XII, special significance is attached to an article by Virginio Gayda, editor of Il Popolo d'Italia, emphasizing that Italy, too, has peace aims in form of a stronger Italian position in the Mediterranean which it intends to attain by hook or crook during the present war.

The effect of peace in the north on th esituation along Russia's southern borders, especially on Turkish policy, is being watched with particular attention in Whitehall.

There is reason to believe that the Turkish Government is still considering the pros and cons of the various political and strategic problems raised by its effort to maintain two parallel policies of friendship with the Soviets on the one hand and collaboration with the Allies on the other.

Thus the whole European situation has felt the heavy impact of a sudden peace settlement in the North.

How much this will effect the report which Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, is taking back to President Roosevelt tomorrow can scarcely be discerned as yet. It is already clear, however, that the importance of a final talk which the President's envoy is expected to have with Premier Benito Mussolini this week end has gained greatly in potential importance as a result of all these diplomatic developments, particularly Herr von Ribbentrop's Rome visit.

Mr. Welles has concluded his mission here today by conversations with Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Lloyd George, and other political figures, winding up by a dinner with Premier Neville Chamberlain.

# Hoover Says Finns Need Aid Despite End of War

*Continued from Page 1*

receive the united support of the American people as it has in the past."

Reports received at the fund's headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue described the relief situation in Finland as extremely acute. The devastation caused by the Russian air raids has been widespread and many thousands of persons are homeless. The need for finding shelter, food, and clothing for these destitute was said to be increasing daily, and the relief burden will be further increased, it was stressed, when the Finns evacuated from the territory ceded to Russia in the Moscow peace of yesterday are moved into the new Finland as constituted by the treaty.

On top of this will be thousands of soldiers returned from the front who must be reabsorbed into peaceful pursuits and cared for until work is found for them.

**A Big Problem**

These problems make for a big job, according to Helsingfors reports upon which Mr. Hoover's appeal today was based.

Col. Henry Breckenridge, nationally known lawyer, who also has been active in raising funds for Finnish armament, today came out strongly in praise for Finland for its stand against Russian aggression and suggested that the entire expense of the Olympic games to be held in Helsingfors this year be paid by the United States.

Colonel Breckenridge characterized the Finnish surrender to Russian demands as "inescapable" and "tragic."

"It is the same old story of the fruits of neglect by the western democracies to act with promptness and decision," he declared.

Mr. Hoover's campaign for Finland links up closely with that which he heads for the destitute of Poland. Before another year is checked off the calendar, relief on a huge scale must be found for the destitute Poles, and hundreds of thousands of tons of foodstuffs must be sent them, he told a mass meeting for Polish relief under the auspices of the Polish National Council of New York at Madison Square Garden last night. Mr. Hoover estimated that the cost of this work might be as much as $50,000,000.

"Charity can be of great aid for immediate action," he declared, "but the backbone of financial strength for the long pull can be secured only by the co-operation of governments."

**Six-Point Program**

Mr. Hoover offered six points for this co-operative effort as follows:

"1. An organization must be set up which has the ability to buy or receive large amounts of foodstuffs from different countries. It must ship in full cargoes, have warehouses in Danzig, Warsaw, Cracow, and Lublin which continuous supplies can be poured and from which distribution can be made.

"2. That organization must have agreement from the British and French Governments to pass its cargo ships through the blockade.

"3. It must have agreement with the German Government that these ships will be free from submarine and other attack and that facilities will be given for inland transportation and freedom from tariffs and taxes.

"4. There must be provision for financial support by the British and French Governments and the exiled Polish Government. It should have an appropriation of food supplies from our American surplus by the American Government.

"5. In order to assure the Allied Governments and all donors of funds that these foodstuffs shall be used solely for the civil populations and that there will be just distribution among the population, of every race and faith in Poland, there must be a supervision by an American staff of the distribution.

"6. There can be only one food shipping and distribution agency. That is required by the nature of the problem. That agency must receive and act for all the different and chairtable and governmental agencies."

**Negotiations Under Way**

Mr. Hoover said that the first step in these negotiations with the Allied Governments and the German Government had been under way for several months. These conversations hinged chiefly on agreements providing for immunity of vessels from attack and American supervision of distribution, he added.

"The second great step is, of course, Government support in finance and supplies. We are in hopes that the American Government will join in this great task. In the meantime whatever can be provided by charity will be a saving of human life and suffering."

Mr. Hoover stressed that the United States had ample resources to take care of its own destitute while carrying on European relief.

"Such destitution as we have in America comes from faulty economic organization, from which flow large unemployment and difficulties to our farmers," he continued. "That must be remedied. The debate on how that could be done would take me quickly into politics and there should be no politics in relief of human suffering, whether at home or abroad.

"In the meantime we have effective agencies in every part of the United States which can and will prevent hunger and cold to our people. These agencies are supported by the taxpayer and by scores of charitable agencies. There should be no restrictions on any legitimate expenditures to this end."


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# Washington Sideglances

***Where prying is welcome — What's in a telephone number—With a stopover in Washington — Do henpecked husbands and democracy go together —A family political feud is patched up.***

*By The Monitor's Washington Bureau*

Washington

**Language Difficulty:** A letter a Puerto Rico official wrote to Mrs. Roosevelt during her visit to the Island a few years ago was recalled here this week end in connection with a conference on Puerto Rican problems.

"We are so glad you have come to pry into our affairs," said he.

**Call for Mr. Taft:** The telephone number of Senator Robert A. Taft's campaign headquarters in the Raleigh Hotel here is Me. 1940."

Me. is the abbreviation for Metropolitan.

**Not Particular:** In the midst of a Senate speech the other day Senator Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan paused to "ride" his good friend, presidential aspirant Robert A. Taft, a little.

"I hear," said he, "that the other night Senator Taft went down to the railroad station and said, 'I want a ticket,' and the ticket agent said, 'Where to?'

"The Senator replied, 'Oh, anywhere. I've got business all over.'"

**Mark of Progress:** Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador and noted student of history and literature, boasted in a speech here that the men in his country are the "most hen-pecked husbands in the world."

That, insisted Dr. Hu, is a compliment, because henpecked husbands are found chiefly in democratic Nations.

"You don't hear of henpecked husbands in Japan, nor do you hear of them in Russia or Germany.

"Our 'hen-pecked' husband stories are probably the most numerous in the world, too," said the Ambassador pridefully.

**Forgiven:** Alice Longworth, the daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt, is letting bygones be bygones and is advocating the election of Senator Robert A. Taft, as next President of the United States.

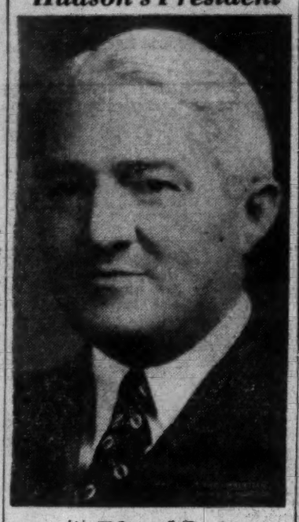
Despite the political feud that developed between her father and Mr. Taft's father when the latter refused to "stay hitched," Mrs. Longworth is telling all her friends here she is for Robert Taft.

Not only did the two go to the same Washington parties back in the early part of the century but they have been friends for many years in Cincinnati where "Princess Alice" made a second home after her marriage to Speaker "Nick" Longworth.

**Congress Dean:** Longest record of service among present members of Congress belongs to Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas. He entered the House in 1902, was "promoted" to the Senate by the people of Texas in 1913 and has been there ever since.

Senator Sheppard at the end of his next term, scheduled to begin in 1943 will have broken all records for members of the past as well as the present. Then he will have exceeded the 46-year record rolled up by Speaker "Joe" Cannon of Illinois.

## Hudson's President



**A. Edward Barit**

**President and General Manager of the Hudson Motorcar Company**

# Used Cars Termed Real Asset As Lasting Auto Investments

DETROIT (AP)—There are in the automobile industry a number of top notch executives, with background training second to none, who keep out of public notice and go on contributing day by day to the development of the industry through the knowledge acquired over the years that have seen the automobile develop from little more than a plaything to a daily necessity.

Among these individuals can be counted A. Edward Barit, President of the Hudson Motorcar Company.

If Mr. Barit had not begun his actual training in the motorcar industry as early as 1909, he properly might be termed one of the "third generation" of its leaders, for he got his schooling under such prominent figures in automotive development as Howard E. Coffin, R. B. Jackson, William J. McAneeny, and Roy D. Chapin, several of whom had been taught by the schoolmaster" of the industry, Ransom E. Olds.

**Knows What's In a Car**

Mr. Barit, who talks infrequently for public print, has an advantage enjoyed by few of the industry's general managers and production chiefs. He once was head of Hudson's Purchasing Department. He made it his business to know every part that was bought for the assembling of the car. His company now makes many of its own parts, but Mr. Barit still knows what goes into the car.

Mr. Barit was born in Jersey City, N. J. In 1909, shortly after he got out of school, Mr. Barit obtained a job as secretary to the purchasing agent of the Hudson Company, then just organizing. Successively he became assistant purchasing agent, chief purchasing agent, and in 1929 was made a Vice-President and treasurer of the company.

In 1934 he became General Manager and took over the most of the executive responsibility of the company.

"He has a more thorough knowledge of every angle of the automobile business than any man I ever knew," said Mr. Chapin, then President of the Company.

In 1936, Mr. Barit became the Company's fourth President.

Among his associates Mr. Barit is regarded as a keen, logical individual, with a seemingly inexhaustible fund of information about the automobile industry, past, present, and future.

"The public," he says, "is on wheels to stay."

**Used Car an Asset**

He believes also that the used car, instead of being the industry's greatest problem and responsible for most of the difficulties of motor vehicle merchandising, is "one of the greatest advantages" the industry possesses.

"The value of all cars two years old and older on our highways today," he remarked recently, "is conservatively estimated at more than $5,000,000,000. Every dollar of that $5,000,000,000 is earmarked for some automobile dealer, because once invested in a car, that money stays in the business."

In Mr. Barit's opinion, there isn't much guess work left in the business of making motorcars. There is a lot of research and experimental work connected with the making of automobiles, but none of it is on or at the expense of the car owner.

"This," he says, "is a period of truly systematic operation of everything with research applied to all departments on a basis of certainty."

Automobile manufacturing, "more than any other branch of industry," he believes, has been responsible for the development of the machine tool industry, without which many modern day conveniences would be out of reach of the average individual.

Mr. Barit is also an ardent advocate of super-highways.

"If such highways could be built with the legend of the road ahead sign-boarded from point to point throughout," he asserts, "they would have the effect of producing a better safety result from the driving public and would set an example of care and caution to be generally followed."

## *Raleigh Blind Find Varied Employment*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—Blind citizens of Raleigh are finding profitable employment in a number of ways, and in their undertakings they are receiving not only the sympathetic co-operation of the State Commission for the Blind, but of the citizenry in general. The Commission's scope extends throughout the State.

# Arithmetic in Reapportionment

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 13—The battle of the professors, waged around House reapportionment, has subsided in favor of Dr. Walter F. Wilcox of Cornell University, advocate of the system of "major fractions."

"Major fractions" is the mathematical method used in 1930 to divide the 435 seats in the House of Representatives between the 48 States according to population ratios. The House Census Committee has again picked this formula for 1940 and the House is expected to concur.

There has been feuding among the professors for almost 30 years over the best method of reapportionment. Chief rival to "major fractions" is the system of "equal proportions" invented in 1911 by Prof. Edward V. Huntingdon, Harvard University mathematician. A move to substitute the "equal proportions" system in the House bill was defeated 11 to 4.

One system is just about as complicated as the other. So complicated in fact, that House members don't profess to understand either. Its champions say the "major fractions" system will reduce inequalities to a minimum. When the reapportioners are through no seat can be transferred to another State, without creating greater inequaliies.

There will never be perfect equality of representation in the House because Represenatives can't be cut in half or thirds. There will always be a slight difference in the number of people represented by each set of Representatives.

In the early days of Congress, reapportionment was a comparatively simple matter of adding new seats as the population grew, but in 1920 it was decided that no more seats could be added. That year the House ignored its constitutional mandate to reapportion itself. Too many Representatives were afraid they would lose their seats.

At present each Representative represents around 280,000 constituents.

Every 10 years there are violent protests against reapportionment from States where population is decreasing. In 1929 Congress passed a law making it the automatic duty of the Clerk of the House to carry out reapportionment every 10 years in case Congress failed to act at its "lame duck" session. Constitutional elimination of that session reduced the reapportionment law to an absurdity. The new bill makes the necessary corrections.

A new provision in reapportionment laws was inserted by the House Committee this year excluding aliens from the population totals used in determining representation in the House.

# Reich Coal for Italy to Go By Rail Under New Pact

ROME, March 13 (AP)—Italy and Germany today signed an agreement under which the Reich agrees to supply Italy's coal needs by rail in view of the Allied sea blockade against shipments by sea.

Details of the agreement were withheld, but it was announced that negotiations for it were started by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Premier Mussolini over the week end.

It was reported in political circles that German coal would be routed through three or more Alpine passes. Germany is expected in some commercial quarters to supply cars for the coal from the Ruhr and Westphalia, while Italy would use most of its 6,000 cars for transport of coal from Poland.

The agreement was signed for Germany by Dr. Karl Clodius, economic expert who recently negotiated the new German-Italian trade agreement, and for Italy by Senator Amadeo Giannini.

## Berlin Pleased

BERLIN, March 13 (AP)—German authorities manifested satisfaction today over conclusion in Rome of a new agreement under which Germany, to dodge the allied sea blockade, will send coal to Italy by rail.

Asked whether it was physically possible to ship to Italy the same quantity of coal as previously—estimated at 7,000,000 tons annually—authorized sources said:

"We have often done things that the world regarded as impossible. The word impossible does not exist in our vocabulary."

## Wage-Hour Inspector Now Acting Director

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Jack P. Lang, Supervising Inspector for the Charlotte regional office of the Wage and Hour Administration, has been named Acting Director of the office, according to information received here from Washington.

Mr. Lang has been with the Charlotte office for several months.

# Women Getting First Wedge On Juries in South Africa

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PRETORIA, South Africa—Women of South Africa have suddenly discovered that they possess "a right, a privilege, and a duty" of which, for nine years, they have remained in ignorance.

They have become aware that during these nine years they could, if they would, have been serving upon juries, and they are being urged now—since South Africa is compiling a new jury list which will remain in force for the next four years—to claim their right and "do their duty."

That no women have performed jury service in South Africa has not been entirely due to their own neglect, although many of them own that neglect has entered into it. The fact is that legislative peculiarities have been against them and it is being said that, of all peculiar legislation, that which relates to women and juries is almost unique.

The story goes back to 1931. In that year, immediately after the House had been considering the Women's Enfranchisement Bill, it was discovered, greatly to the consternation of legislators, that by the new measure, women would be entitled not only to votes but—given the necessary qualifications—to jury service as well.

**"Civil Commotion" Feared**

The House was at a loss what to do in so embarrassing a situation. The Minister of Justice declared that such a state of affairs would "cause the greatest dissatisfaction." The Minister of Agriculture corrected him by saying that it would indeed "mean civil commotion." Certain private Members, on the other hand, maintained that, being voters, women should be responsible, as men were responsible, for jury service, and a number of women upheld that opinion.

In the end, the government compromised somewhat painfully. Women were to be admitted, but their way was to be made so hard that ony the most determined among them, the most resourceful, were likely to qualify for service.

In a measure called the Female Jurors Act, rules were laid down. In the first place, those who applied for inclusion on the jury list must make that application in November—and, incidentally, must remember without being prompted that renewal of application would be necessary in four years' time, and also in November. Secondly, women would be allowed to serve only on a jury composed entirely of their own sex.

**Way Made Difficult**

And, to add the final stumbling-block, an accused person—who must be a woman or a young person of under 18 years of age—who wished to come before a women's jury, must apply for that privilege in writing to the Sheriff or his deputy at least 14 days before the day fixed for their trial.

It was all very difficult, and in the end only 26 women applied for enrollment—of which number eight were turned down as not possessing the necessary qualifications. The remaining 18 have never been called upon to serve.

Now organized women are doing their utmost to stir public opinion to see that a real loss is being sustained by the virtual exclusion of many persons who possess both ability and leisure to offer fine service. If sufficient women are not included in the register, they point out, the chance of having a women's jury will disappear for four years. It is known that criminal cases are pending in the conduct of which the special qualifications of women would be of the utmost value and organized women are anxious to see those qualifications used.

# Chinese Puppets Backfire

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TSINGTAO, China — Japanese occupation of this Shantung Province seaport has curiously resulted in a shortage of police protection. And the sequel is proving disappointing to Japan in its scheme of garrisoning China with Chinese mercenaries.

The present force of Chinese police, organized under Japanese auspices and of the general category known to patriotic Chinese as "puppets," is being sent into the interior of Shantung to act as troop auxiliaries. The police are expected to aid in "bandit suppression." This is directed partly against actual bandits, but primarily against Chinese guerillas.

As a result, the Tsingtao municipality is having to recruit 500 more men to attend to local police work.

The police are being given a period of military training before they are sent into the interior. If this technique works out well it is likely to be extended to the Shanghai and other districts.

From the time that the Japanese began to feel that they had an upper hand in dealing with problems of the occupied area, they intended to supplement their own military forces as rapidly as possible with Chinese troops. Thus far, however, the experience has been rather disappointing.

Most of the mercenaries have proved unreliable in various degrees. Their actions range from outright treachery to the more subtle process of fraternizing with the guerillas, and passing on to them arms and ammunition furnished by the Japanese.

In North China, the guerillas worked on a regular system of shooting "puppet" sentries by night until the Japanese-affiliated Chinese forces saw the light of reason as the guerillas presented it, and began to collaborate in various ways including the grant of free passage through their lines. The Japanese have found it extremely hard to combat this fraternizing tendency, and disguised spies who sought to get evidence have been detected and beaten.

Police training is usually relatively strict and evidently it is felt that the Tsingtao police will turn into good soldiers, in time perhaps relieving some of the Japanese from garrison duties. The Shanghai "puppet" police are so low-grade, however, that it is hard to see how a corresponding plan could be worked here in any immediate future.

## *New York Tells History of Magic*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 13—More than 500 items including playbills, broadsides, prints, photographs, costumes, medals, jewels, books and conjuror's paraphenalia have been assembled by the Museum of the City of New York to tell the story of "Magic in New York," and an exhibition showing the history of legerdemain in New York City, opened to the public today. The exhibit will remain on view throughout the summer.

Among items displayed are the first book written about magic, "The Whole Art of Legerdemain in Perfection, or Hocus Pocus," by H. Dean, first published in London in 1722 and reprinted in America in 1795; original costumes worn by Mme. Herrman when she appeared with her husband, Herrman the Great; the handcuffs used by Houdini and several of his autographed letters and various trophies presented to magicians.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Asa Gray, pre-eminent American botanist, at work in his study at Cambridge.

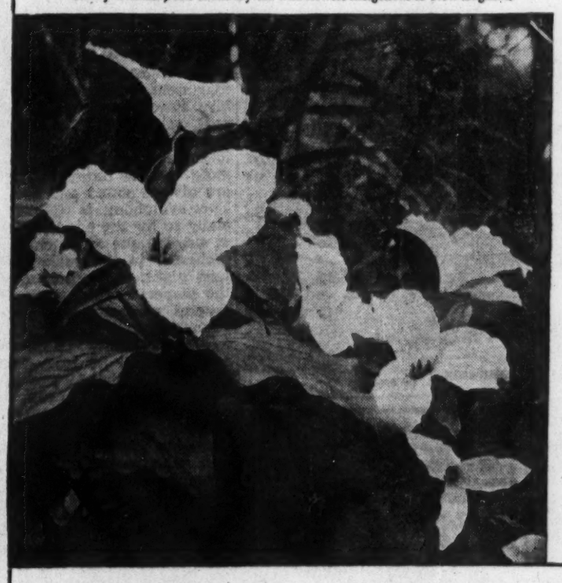
STEP ACROSS THE THRESHOLD INTO SPRING

THIS week, thousands of garden lovers will congregate in Mechanics Building at Boston's annual flower show. For those who would exchange the blustery chill of March for the gentleness of May, here is indeed a magic carpet—wild flowers peeping up through woodland moss, formal gardens in the perfection of bloom, beauty and inspiration for the youngest amateur or the veteran horticulturist.

To a single scientist, Asa Gray, Boston owes its position in the front rank of American botany. Son of a New York State farmer, he won recognition from Harvard College in 1842 when he was appointed Professor of Natural History. In the ensuing forty-six years he made a monumental contribution to American botanical science. He founded the Herbarium at Cambridge, pioneered in the classification of American flora and fauna, and wrote textbooks which lighted the paths of botanists for generations. His tireless research laid the groundwork for the development of finer agricultural foodstuffs throughout the nation.

It is gratifying to note that the spirit of Asa Gray lives today in the activities of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the garden clubs of the state and the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society. To these organizations and their valuable work in the public interest this bank extends its hearty commendation.

Showy Trillium, one of the myriad wild flowers indigenous to New England.



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# New Wiman Show Opens at Shubert—Handel Revival at Harvard

## Jack Haley and Marta Eggert Starred in 'Higher and Higher'

By L. A. Sloper

You could call it a Dwight Deere Wiman musical, a Rodgers-Hart musical, a Jack Haley musical—they all mean it's a good show.

Like all the Wiman spring festivals, it was ready for its Boston opening. Oh, of course there's a little tightening up to be done in the second act, and a little smoothing out of the stage direction. Although probably the incident toward the end, where Jack Haley, having to try twice before the speaking tube discharges powder in his face, comments, "Good timing," will be retained; it was one of the hit moments.

* * *

Like all Rodgers-Hart productions, "Higher and Higher" is full of good tunes and lyrics, with the tunes having the edge on the lyrics. And in some instances, the orchestrations by Hans Spielak having the edge on the tunes. It isn't every "blues" song that you can escape from by listening to the instrumentation, but that's the way it is with the one sung by Shirley Ross in this show. And the orchestra helps to distract attention from other sentimental ditties, too.

Like all Jack Haley shows, this one is funny. In fact, it is exceptionally clever, and relies less than most on the shady joke. Toward the end, the humor gets pretty low, but for the greater part of the way, it stays within bounds. And Mr. Haley is at his high best, the true comic, with the necessary touch of pathos. And as for the timing, there's nothing wrong with his part of it.

But I find that this account is very inadequate. Not only the producer and the composer and the principal star should have credit. There's the book, by Gladys Hurlburt and Joshua Logan, far above the musical comedy average; the dances arranged by Robert Alton, well up to the Alton standard; the sumptuous settings of Jo Mielziner, and the beautiful costumes designed by Lucinda Ballard—all these make their indispensable contribution.

And Mr. Haley does not shine alone. Marta Eggert, of European film and opera repute, is a charming heroine, with a voice that has not often been equalled on a musical comedy stage; though you may feel that her coloratura singing is not always strictly in place. And as for Shirley Ross, the third star, it isn't her fault, probably, that she has to sing a "blues" song. Apart from that, she does an excellent job of work throughout as the second lead.

Lee Dixon and Leif Erickson are useful in minor parts, and it is a pleasure to watch the veterans Eva Condon, Hilda Spong, and Robert Chisholm. Fin Olsen is an ingratiating Icelander, and Sharkey, the trained seal, does his part to perfection.

* * *

The dancers and the singers are as attractive a set of young people as I have ever seen brought together on a stage. You can't call them a chorus, for they are too well individualized for that. The dancers represent nearly every branch of dancing, and they do them all well. The singing groups are well above average.

The story? Starting with the butler's ball, it has to do with a plot by a houseful of servants to restore their master's fortunes (and their own) by passing off a maid as his daughter and making her Glamour Girl No. 1. It is better done than most libretti, but it won't take your attention away too much from the good time being had on the stage. You will probably like especially the kitchen ballet, the "Blue Monday" number (in which Gilbert and Sullivan rear their heads again) and the rhythmic "Life! Liberty!"

### 'Higher and Higher'

Shubert Theater, Boston—For three weeks, beginning March 12, 1940, Dwight Deere Wiman presents Jack Haley, Marta Eggert, and Shirley Ross in Rodgers and Hart's new musical comedy, "Higher and Higher," with Leif Erickson and Lee Dixon. Lyrics by Lorenz Hart, Music by Richard Rodgers, Book by Gladys Hurlburt and Joshua Logan, Staged by Joshua Logan, Dances by Robert Alton, Settings by Jo Mielziner, Costumes by Lucinda Ballard, Al Goodman and his orchestra, Orchestrations by Hans Spialek. "Higher and Higher" is based on an idea by Irvin Pincus. The cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hilda O'Brien | Eva Condon |
| Byng | Robert Chisholm |
| Dottie | Billie Worth |
| Miss Whiffen | Hilda Spong |
| Sandy Moore | Shirley Ross |
| Zachary Ash | Jack Haley |
| Mike O'Brien | Lee Dixon |
| Minnie Sorenson | Marta Eggert |
| Patrick O'Toole | Leif Erickson |

### Film Assignments

Ann Sothern has been assigned to play the leading feminine role opposite Edward G. Robinson in "Brother Orchid" . . . "Too Many Husbands," starring Jean Arthur, Melvyn Douglas, and Fred MacMurray, will be nationally released on March 21 . . . Contracts between the Playwrights' Company and RKO Radio Pictures have been signed for the sale of screen rights to Elmer Rice's "Two on an Island," now in its eighth week at the Hudson.

© Walt Disney Productions

**Pinocchio and Geppetto**

**In Walt Disney's "Pinocchio," full-length feature expected at the Keith Memorial, March 21**

### 'Juno' for Boston

"Juno and the Paycock" is expected to open a tour in Boston on April 8 or April 15, according to the New York Times. The revival has been running in New York with a company that includes Barry Fitzgerald, Sara Allgood, Effie Shannon, and J. Augustus Keogh. The Boston engagement, it is said, will be for a fortnight and will be followed by visits to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Toronto, Detroit, and Chicago.

### Record Run in New York

Beginning its eighth consecutive week at the Rivoli Theater today, John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath," has broken the theater's long-run record. "Wuthering Heights," winner of the New York Film Critics' Award for 1939, played seven week at the Rivoli. The Steinbeck story, filmed by John Ford for Darryl F. Zanuck, and with Henry Fonda, Jane Darwell, Russell Simpson, Eddie Quillan, Zeffie Tillbury, John Qualen, Doris Bowdon, Charley Grapewin, and John Carradine in the cast, will close its Rivoli run on March 21. At that time it will have remained for eight weeks and two days.

**Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr**

**In "I Take This Woman," film in prospect Thursday at the Metropolitan.**

## Women's Symphony Orchestra

The third program of its season was given by the Women's Symphony Orchestra in Jordan Hall last night, Alexander Thiede conducting. The soloist was Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and the program comprised Two Fragments after "The Song of Roland" by MacDowell, the Mozart Violin Concerto No. 5 in A major (K. 219), and the Symphony in E minor ("Gaelic") by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach. The Bach Chorale with which these programs open was on this occasion "Come, Sweet Death," transcribed by Henry Elkan, and beautifully performed.

The MacDowell fragments, so called, had not been heard here in a number of years. They are typically melodious and were satisfactory material for the orchestra, lying well within the present capabilities of the players. At each performance, so far, this group has shown a commendable advance in some direction. Last night the strings appeared to summon a rounder, fuller tone than has been evident upon former occasions. This section also displayed better ensemble and the ability to respond to Mr. Thiede's demands in the direction of nuance. Especially interesting was the advance in sharply contrasted dynamics. Mr. Thiede is welding his string sections into a valuable orchestral unit.

This unit responded alertly to the demands made upon it by the work of Mrs. Beach. The "Gaelic" Symphony had not been heard here recently, and Mr. Thiede did well to revive this work by one of New Hampshire's most gifted daughters. It will be recalled that Mrs. Beach has been, for the most part, self-taught. The list of her compositions is long. Her musical ideas are cast in frankly melodic mold and her harmonic structures are always sound and of interest. This symphony is difficult, especially so for the wind players, and at present the wind choir of the orchestra is its weakest section. Last night, the symphony carried the players beyond their depth at several moments, yet their performance, on the whole, showed an advance in ability to phrase as well as in control of tone. The final measures of the Allegro di molto were somewhat chaotic, but in mentioning this one should not overlook the earlier work of the trumpets. These players are young, and with more experience (and power) will doubtless become a valuable asset to the orchestra. There was good tone from the solo cello and solo violin and at the conclusion of the symphony there was prolonged applause for the performers and for Mrs. Beach, who rose from her place in the audience to acknowledge an ovation.

We are informed that this was Miss Burroughs' début performance as soloist with an orchestra. She was commendably free from mannerisms, playing quietly and with apparent ease. Her tone is not distinguished and it is frequently thin, but her bowing is free and her technical equipment was ample for the concerto performed last night. She betrayed her inexperience through consistent failure to co-operate with the conductor, too often "running away" from the orchestra in an uncontrolled accelerando, but none of the little faults which she evidenced last night are irremediable. Miss Burroughs was warmly applauded and recalled to the platform many times. Mr. Thiede and the orchestra supplied flexible support.

The final concert of the season will take place in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 28, instead of April 21, as previously announced. Howard Goding, pianist, will be heard in the Schumann A minor Concerto. G. M. S.

### Ann Peterson at Vose's

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square water colors painted recently by the Boston artist, Miss Ann Peterson are on exhibition. The pictures were made in the course of a western motor trip, and they record notable points of beauty in the American landscape and the Canadian Rockies.

Miss Peterson has cultivated a technique which seems to be employed commonly by artists once they reach the Western States. The brushwork cultivated by New Englanders, small strokes and bright colors, gives way to a broader swing of the brush, a more summary indication of the terrain, an effort to set in with due magnitude the vast expanses of landscapes as they terminate in the upswing of distant peaks. The colors are generalized, giving a tonal effect rather than some indication of local hues. A similar method and palette is used by Millard Sheets and other painters of the West Coast.

Among subjects portrayed by Miss Peterson are the mountains of Wyoming, the road to Taos, the California Desert, Bow Lake, Canadian Rockies and Taos. She reacted to the luxuriant and dramatic scenery with great enthusiasm, which is conveyed in these pictures at Vose's. Probably she will be inclined to work over some of the themes in more composed moments when she can recollect in tranquility the great visual beauty of the American scene. Then perhaps she will be less inclined to stress merely the vigorous contours and the extravagant contrasts; perhaps she will seek, and no doubt find, softer and subtler values which retreat humbly from any sweeping and poster-like recording. D. A.

**Group From 'Louise'**

**Film from the opera, with Grace Moore in the cast, now at the Fine Arts.**

## New Films in Prospect

Films scheduled to open during the remainder of the week include the following:

State and Orpheum—"Of Mice and Men" (Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr.) and "Five Little Peppers at Home" in a double bill opening Thursday.

Metropolitan—"I Take This Woman" (Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr), and "The Man From Dakota" (Wallace Beery). Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"Castle on the Hudson" (John Garfield, Ann Sheridan), and "The Ghost Comes Home" (Frank Morgan, Billie Burke). Beginning Thursday.

At the Fine Arts, "Louise," with Grace Moore heading the cast, begins a third week today.

At the Keith Memorial, Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee" and "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay heading the cast, will begin a second week Saturday. On Thursday, March 21, the Keith Memorial will have the New England premiere of Walt Disney's second full-length Technicolor feature, "Pinocchio."

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### 'Of Mice and Men'

The stage version of John Steinbeck's story "Of Mice and Men," has previously been seen in Boston. The film, coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum, was directed by Lewis Milestone. The cast is headed by Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, and Lon Chaney, Jr., and includes Charles Bickford, Roman Bohnen, and Bob Steele. The story is about two itinerant harvesters—George, the childlike but physically powerful fellow, and Lennie, his quick witted partner—telling of their dream of settling down on a place of their own and the tragedy that intervened.

"Five Little Peppers at Home," the companion film at the State and Orpheum, is another in the series of films about the Peppers, based on the stories by Margaret Sidney. The cast includes Edith Fellows, Clarence Kolb, Dorothy Peterson, and Ronald Sinclair.

* * *

### Tracy and Miss Lamarr

W. S. Van Dyke directed "I Take This Woman," which will head the bill at the Metropolitan beginning Thursdaly. Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lemarr are the principals in a cast which includes Veree Teasdale, Kent Taylor, Laraine Day, Mona Barie, Jack Carson, Paul Cavanagh, and Frances Drake. The story seems to be concerned with a social butterfly who after a wrecked romance finds happiness with a doctor working in a clinic in a tenement district.

"The Man From Dakota," the other feature film, is based on the novel, "Arouse and Beware," with Wallace Beery as Sergeant Barstow, and John Howard as his idealistic superior officer. Dolores De Rio, Donald Meek, Addison Richards, and Robert Barrat are in the cast.

* * *

### Garfield and Miss Sheridan

"Castle on the Hudson" is credited to a story by Warden Lewis E. Lawes. John Garfield has the role of a young gangster and Ann Sheridan is a girl of the underworld with whom he falls in love. Pat O'Brien is cast as an idealistic prison warden. Burgess Meredith, Henry O'Neill, John Litel, Guinn Williams, and Margot Stevenson are among the other conspicuous players. Anatole Litvak directed.

"The Ghost Comes Home," the companion feature, is described as a comedy of family life, with Frank Morgan as a meek fellow who finally turns and asserts himself. Billie Burke, Ann Rutherford, John Shelton, Reginald Owen, Donald Meek, and Nat Pendleton are among the players.

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### Thurston's Successor

Will Rock, who has acquired much of the equipment of the late Howard Thurston, stage magician, will head a stage show at the Keith Boston for four days starting Thursday. Other acts include Al Norman, dancing comedian; Jimmy and Mildred Mulcay, "Rhythmic Rhapsodists," and Art Ward and Thelma King in a comedy skit.

The two feature films will be "The Marines Fly High," with Richard Dix, Chester Morris, and Lucille Ball in the cast; and "Murder Is News," with John Gallaudet and Iris Meredith. The former is described as an action drama beginning at a military cantonment where a native army is being trained to halt a bandit chieftain. Steffi Duna, John Eldridge, and Paul Harvey are in the cast.

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### 'East Side Kids'

The Trans-Lux is changing its program today, bringing in "East Side Kids" and "My Son Is Guilty" as a new double bill. In "East Side Kids" Leon Ames has the role of a policeman seeking to aid slum children; and Dennis Moore is a gangster. Among the others in the cast are Vince Barnett, Joyce Bryant, and a group called the "Original East Side Kids." In "My Son Is Guilty," the cast includes Bruce Cabot, Jacqueline Wells, Harry Carey, and Wynne Gibson.

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### At South Station

"Inside the F. B. I.," an account of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, heads the two and a half hour program of short films at the South Station Theater starting Friday. Among the other items will be a Technicolor tour of New Hampshire; Pete Smith's "How to Bowl"; two color cartoons; "The Isle of Barbados"; Dave Apollon musical; "Exposing the Jewel Smugglers", a Crime-Does-Not-Pay film; Charlie Chase comedy, and newsreels.

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### At the Telepix

The program of short films starting Friday at the Telepix in the Park Square Building will be headed by "Pound Foolish", with Neil Hamilton, Gertrude Michael, and Victor Varconi cast in a story about amateur smugglers and how they are tracked down by Government sleuths. Other films are concerned with a trip to Washington, Jimmy Dorsey and his orchestra, the story of cotton, Irish folk songs, and duck hunting. Cartoons and a 30 minute newsreel digest will round out the program.

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### At the Exeter

The program at the Exeter continuing through this evening will include "The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou, and "Barricade," with Alice Faye and Warner Baxter. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the films will be a revival of "Metropolitan" with Lawrence Tibbett heading the cast, and "The Night of Nights," with Olympe Bradne and Roland Young.

### Verdi in New York

"The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," a romantic Italian-made film biography of the composer, will have its American premiere at the newly named Fine Arts Theater, at 202 West 58th Street, shortly after Easter. Proprietors of the reopened house are the DiCarlo Brothers, who run the Cinecitta. Fosco Giachetti, Gaby Morlay, Carlo Duse, Germana Paolieri, Maria Cebotari, and Camillo Pilotto are in the cast.

## 'Serenata' Presented By Students

To the pleasure of a large audience, the Lowell House Musical Society last night revived, with characteristic enterprise, Handel's English "Serenata," or pastoral opera, "Acis and Galatea." First performed privately for the Duke of Chandos (Handel's patron) about 1721, it reappeared publicly in 1732 in a pirated production put on by Arne, the father of the composer, Thomas Arne, and of his sister Susanna Maria, who sang the part of Galatea. (Susanna, incidentally, was the future Mrs. Cibber, the celebrated tragic actress.) Arne's piracy goaded Handel into putting on, three weeks later, his own revival of the piece, "revised with several additions." The "additions" consisted of various interpolations, in Italian, from Handel's own much earlier cantata, "Aci e Galatea" (1708).

* * *

The version given last night was the unadulterated English one, embellished by Mozart's orchestral realization of Handel's continuo. In place of Handel's "chorus of nymphs and shepherds" there was an off-stage chorus; and a pleasantly on-stage ballet (from Wellesley), excellently trained in eighteenth-century country dances, graced the "rural prospect, with rocks, groves, fountains, and grottos," which Handel's advertisement had promised. As a good showman, aware of the virtues of surprise, Handel had refrained from reminding his audience that it was with one of the above-mentioned "rocks"—a boulder, indeed, of prodigious size—that the giant Polyphemus was mortally to wound the virtuous Acis. Last night by this treacherous act the eight-foot Polyphemus brought down, amid loud hisses, both Acis and the house.

"There will be no action on the stage," said the 1732 advertisement already quoted. Last night's production permitted a minimum of action. The often lengthy airs and choruses, with their conscientious da capos, made even that minimum seem occasionally excessive. This is essentially a musical series of "tableaux vivants." And excellent music it is, charming in its own right (with many a touch of that country freshness that Handel had so magnificently assimilated from the English popular music of his time) and aptly fitted both to the dramatic situation and to the character of the actor. A surprising number of its airs still appear frequently on recital programs.

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Last night's unprofessional singers sang some of these better than many professionals one has heard. Elinor G. Barker's clear and pleasing voice negotiated such things as the fragrant "As when the dove laments her love" with consummate grace and airy charm. It was well matched by the robust but smooth and easily produced tenor of Harrison McK. Rainie, Jr., who was her Acis. Together they sang charmingly the light-hearted duet "Happy, happy, happy we." The fragile voice and grace of Mary E. Bennet's Damon were an effective foil to the menacing form of the Polyphemus of Frederick C. Wing, who managed both his uncommonly warm, sonorous, and expressive voice and his (we fear) artificially increased altitude with admirable skill. We have heard few more engaging performances than his of the famous bass air, "O ruddier than the cherry."

The whole production went off with exemplary smoothness under the wand of Malcolm H. Holmes.

S. S.

### Junior League

At the Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street, there is an exhibition of drawings and paintings made by children between the ages of 5 and 10.

A selection of pictures of this kind is interesting. This is the age which modern artists of Paris and Berlin have sometimes looked back to nostalgically, and even emulated. There are some paintings at the Junior League that remind us of the Paul Klee pictures at the Germanic Museum, and the Karl Zerbe pictures at the Grace Horne Galleries. The children, of course, draw wiry lines, or paint fuzzy, blurred colors with no ulterior motive; it is the best they can do with their materials and limited education. The adult performers, however, imitate them with the hope of achieving some very esoteric effect.

The children may work with spontaneity, but there is no doubt that they respond to guidance, which all the exhibitors have, according to one system or another. Some children work with bright color; others dwell upon subjects of play; one group shows more of a proclivity toward movement than another. The thoughtful, non-overbearing pedagogy is fruitful of results. The children of 9 and 10 begin to reveal interest in technical complexities, such as rules of perspective, subordination of colors and forms, one to another. The maturing viewpoint shows a gain in sophistication, a loss of free intuition.

Outstanding specimens of juvenile fancy are "An Ant's-Eye View" and a landscape by a pupil of Shady Hill School in which the small artist drew a pool of water and surrounding houses in the way the ancient Egyptians would; each object is seen in fullest extension; the houses lie flat on the ground, losing nothing through foreshortening. D. A.


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## Mainbocher Decrees Long-Torso Silhouette

### But He Believes Every Woman Should Select Clothes Appropriate for the Life She Lives

By Betty O'Neal

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Whether in Europe or America Mr. Main Bocher—the first American to become a topflight Paris dressmaker—is always the source of exciting fashion news. He is at present in the United States. And since arriving here this time, he has designed a corset which has created a wholly new silhouette. Many stylists believe this corset to be the most important fashion news of the season. And dispatches from Paris seem to bear them out. The corset gives its wearer a long body line with a slightly nipped-in waist and controlled hips.

Mr. Bocher's theory is that present-day women, after spending years taking off inches around the midsection, will not suddenly be willing to let their waists and hips go undisciplined. He says that for some time he has been thinking about the long torso line, but it did not crystallize in his mind until he came to America and saw our young girls. Many of them had the line naturally. He knew, of course, that to make this youthful silhouette available to all types of human architecture would prove a difficult problem in corset designing. But he decided to undertake it.

Mr. Bocher was aided in his task by Mrs. Cromwell, a designer who not only knows corsets down to their last lacing, but knows also the problems of the girls and women who buy corsets. With Mr. Bocher holding fast to the long line he wanted, and Mrs. Cromwell working out the details, they achieved a corset that is unique.

**Corset Makes Style History**

The Monitor representative has seen this new undergarment and here reports that it does appear to give long slenderizing lines to women inclined to be a little heavy; roundness to young girls who are thin; and a long torso to short-waisted young women. As for that problem child of all corset fitters, the plump half-sized woman whose natural curves have disappeared, this undergarment gives her a definite waistline.

To be worn with this new corset, Mr. Bocher has designed five dresses. He says of them: "They make women look like ladies; and that is the only way that I know how to design clothes."

Last year Main Bocher introduced an innocent little corset which molded a silhouette he called the waltz waist. He said that he had no reason for calling it that, other than the fact that it looked graceful. Somehow, en route across the Atlantic, the term "waltz waist" degenerated into "wasp waist." Mr. Bocher was unceremoniously condemned by all those who did not like the restrictions that a possible sixteen-inch waist would impose.

**The Designer's Boyhood**

Mr. Bocher—Mainbocher is a combination of his full name, Main Bocher—was born in Chicago in 1889. He says of his boyhood:

"I never craved a .22 calibre rifle. My real treasure was any old picture frame the family no longer thought worthy of the Bocher domicile. I would remove the picture, and saw one side out of the frame. The frame then became the proscenium arch of a theater, and the picture the backdrop. The actors were cut from cardboard, and were moved about with wire from a vantage point off stage. I charged ten pins for admission to these performances. And they were, strangely enough, quite popular with the neighborhood children."

Mr. Bocher believes that his love of the theater must have had something to do with the dramatic effect his clothes have sometimes had on the trend of fashion. What the relation is he cannot say, since he has never tried to be dramatic—or even theatrical. A few of his striking fashions which have thus made style history are navy blue fox, the strapless evening gown, and the tailored evening suit which will probably be a classic for seasons to come. He is famed, too, for the beautiful clothes he designs for the Duchess of Windsor.

Main Bocher is dignified, gracious, and an amusing conversationalist. He enjoys telling a good story on himself. For instance, one of the designer's most vivid memories of his boyhood days in Chicago is his first taxi ride when he was a lad of 14. He was asked to turn pages for an organist in a recital she gave. As it was raining and dark after the performance, she suggested they take a taxi to her hotel. He felt that a gentleman should always pay. And consequently he had to give the cab driver the last cent he had in his jeans. He was forced to take the street car route home. Not, of course, in the car, since he had no money, but between the tracks where his fear of darkness had forced him to walk!

After a year at Chicago University, Main Bocher came to New York to study art. Later he induced his mother and sister to go with him to Europe. For the next decade his life was a mixture of Atlantic crossings and odd jobs. He says that the first dress he ever designed was in 1914. Miss Hannah Randolph, a young debutante of Philadelphia, wore it in a fashion show for charity at the Ritz Carlton. He says laughingly of this experience: "I considered myself at that time a rising young artiste, and dashed off this gown as a magnificent gesture."

After the last war, in which he was a member of the intelligence unit, Mr. Bocher worked as a fashion artist, then as an illustrator, and later as Editor of the French edition of Vogue. He opened his dressmaking establishment in 1930—just 16 years after he had designed his first dress.

**He Loves Music**

In appearance, this famous designer is short, stocky, and immaculately dressed. He has alert brown eyes and dark hair. His chief interest, outside his work, is music. He loves music and is taking vocal lessons. His favorite composers are Brahmns, Schubert, and Hugo Wolfe. He plays the piano very well, but does so only for enjoyment. "I play the piano," he declares, "for the same reason that many people garden . . . for relaxation."

Main Bocher is fond of the theater and opera, and goes to both whenever he can. He even attends rehearsals when that can be arranged. He insists that the best performance he ever saw was Kirsten Flagstad rehearsing the part of Brünhilde in Die Walküre at Zurich last year. Mme. Flagstad looked charming in a brown print dress. In the interests of art she was obliged to wear, for accessories, a crown, a spear, and the rather demoded shoes of a nordic Valkyr. Another singer, who had the role of Sieglinde, was smartly dressed in blue and carried a lovely blue bag which matched her ensemble. In the second act, during a very dramatic scene, this singer dropped the purse. Later as Brünhilde walked majestically downstage to raise Sieglinde to the horse and ride away, Mme. Flagstad interpolated a charming bit of stage business (for rehearsal only, of course!). She daintily stooped down, picked up the bag, handed it to Sieglinde and then continued with the rest of the act. Mr. Bocher applauded lustily this slightly unorthodox performance.

Main Bocher has been brilliantly successful as a designer. And he attributes his good fortune partly to the fact that he will not sell any woman a dress he thinks she cannot wear to advantage. In fact, because of his reluctance—nay, absolute refusal—to sell a customer on one occasion a gown which did not become her, some wit referred to his establishment as a railroad station; women came in one door and went out the other.

Main Bocher believes that women should be sober in selecting their clothes, and should take from fashion only what will benefit them.

"I feel particularly sorry for the young girl who is overdressed," Mr. Bocher told the Monitor representative, "and also for the woman with the responsibility of a home and children who tries to dress like Constance Bennett. Every woman should endeavor to be well dressed. But she should certainly select clothes appropriate for the life she lives!"

Acme

**1—The body of this bouffant evening gown is white silk with an over-skirt of organza. Mainbocher is probably better known for his flattering décolletages than anything else. This dress has an organza ruffle that is soft and lovely around the face. 2—Navy jersey combines with white piqué to make this smart street frock, which has that lovely ladylike quality that is usually present in Mainbocher dresses. 3—This dinner gown of midnight blue crêpe is distinguished for its simplicity. The scarf which starts from the shirring on the right side of the waist crosses the right shoulder and the back of the neck, and may be worn either as a scarf around the head or brought around the left shoulder. Underneath it, is worn the new Mainbocher-Warner corselette which gives the new long-torso line.**

**Although Mainbocher has worked in France off and on for twenty years and has made his name famous among couturiers, he is still an American citizen. Owing to the war he has temporarily closed his Paris establishment and returned to the United States. At the right above (4) you see him surrounded by an eager audience of girl students at the Marshall High School in Chicago, from which he graduated in 1908. Early last month Main Bocher, as he was known in his high school days, visited his home town for the first time in 23 years. The three gowns shown here were designed to show his long-torso silhouette which is currently making a fashion sensation. 5—A recent studio portrait of Main Bocher.**

## Elizabeth Fitton—Adviser to Girls

### She Knows the World the Modern Girl Lives in and Talks in Its Terms

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Seattle

By Kate M. Archibald

Elizabeth Fitton does not tell high school girls what is right and what is wrong. She tells them that she herself has not found it necessary either to smoke or drink all through high school and college, not even as Rose Bowl Queen at Pasadena—not even when she was entertained at Cocoanut Grove in Hollywood! Miss Fitton is on the salary roll of the Washington State Board of Education, which had the wit to make it possible for her to devote her time to talking with high school girls.

In fact, this slip of a girl may have hit upon a new vocation for young women. It has been, however, an entirely spontaneous unfoldment; and when Elizabeth graduated from the University of Washington three years ago at the "age" of twenty, she had never conceived of the career she is now following. What began with little talks before Girls' Clubs in high schools grew in demand until it has developed into a career.

**All Girls Interest Her**

Miss Fitton, or Beth Fitton, as many girls know her as though it were a hyphenated name, knows the world that modern girls live in, and talks in terms of that world. It is a world where some girls have their share of dates and others go undated; where girls believe that they must make certain concessions in order to be popular; where two o'clock is late and twelve is early, and a world in which automobiles add to the complications.

But, it is not, after all, such a period world as one might think. Talking it over with Beth Fitton—one comes to the conclusion that Louisa M. Alcott would have understood these modern girls quite as well as she did her own Beth and Amy and Jo and Meg.

Beth Fitton works from the hypothesis that girls are good girls, that most girls are like Eliza in Pygmalion with her protestation, "I am a good girl, I am!" Her approach is not what a more adult person's might be, one of detached compassion. It is more effortless, based on a natural realization that girls are good and that she is there to help defend them from those influences which would invade or adulterate that goodness.

Her technic is much like that which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt recently recommended. On the subject of smoking or "social sipping" she tells girls to go home and think it out, to put down in one column the reasons "for" and in another the reasons "against" and then to make their own decisions and have the courage to stand by them.

**What Real Charm Is**

Elizabeth's interviewer asked primly, at this point, "Do you ever tell the girls that smoking, being habit-forming, deprives them of their freedom?"

"Why, no," she answered, "I let the girls make their own points. In fact, I seldom give girls my opinions. I tell them that I made my own decisions and then abided by them so long as it was proved to me that they would work. And they did."

Possibly the greatest contribution that Miss Fitton makes is to help girls find out that certain things are not necessary. Perhaps equally important, she awakens girls to their responsibility toward the escort, the boy in the case.

But Miss Fitton's work is by no means one that deals exclusively with the inflated problems of modern living. Of her work as outlined for the Board of Education she says, "In general, the work deals with the requisites for a healthy body and a healthy mind; personal appearance and poise; a cheerful outlook and democratic spirit as opposed to cliques and gossip; and standards and a frank discussion of the—to the high school girl—overpowering problems of smoking and drinking."

Charm is one of the subjects upon which girls wish to be informed. It is not altogether an outward thing, she tells them. Much of it comes from the inside. She does not advise against time spent in front of the mirror, but she advises them also to turn the mirror within, and she assures them that even ten minutes each day spent in meditation will add to their real beauty.

Some of the girls who come with their problems are the undated girls. They are counseled not to spend these precious years in wishfulness, inferiority, resentment, but to improve their time so that when they are "asked out" later, they will be fresh and prepared for good companionship.

When Miss Fitton's mother was a girl she was not allowed to dance. There are still parents who believe dancing to be wrong. Recently Elizabeth was consulted by a girl whose parents are prominent members of a church which bans dancing. "Is dancing wrong?" the young high school senior asked. The answer was one that a Portia might have given—"When you are older and away from home, you will decide for yourself. Just now the pleasure you would get out of it is not worth the hurt it would cause your parents." The girl was perfectly satisfied with the answer.

**Others Like Herself Needed**

Miss Fitton travels all over the State to talk to girls in their school assemblies. Afterwards, those who wish personal conferences may have them. "The method of choosing the girls for a conference," she explains, "should be decided by the Girls' Adviser, since she knows which girls have particular problems as to college, career, personal appearance, etc. Upper classmen have usually been given preference."

There is need, Miss Fitton finds, for more girls' and boys' advisers on full time. One school was cited in which there is a desperate need of girls' club activity. There is great need, she also finds, in many schools, for more counselors like herself. She is dated far ahead for visits to high schools.

The question comes up, however, as to whether there are many who could fill such a position. Has this girl created a new vocation for women, or simply an individual career unique to herself? Hers appears to be a work that cannot be standardized. Technical training for such a delicate work might spoil it entirely. Case work is one thing that Miss Fitton's work is not!

Whatever comes of her career, this is certain—that Elizabeth Fitton has stumbled upon something that meets the desperate need of the modern Amy and Beth and Jo and Meg.

## The Wise Bride Keeps Studying

### Both Husband and Wife Should Make Cultural Strides

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"Getting married right out of college! Don't you think you will be throwing away your college education?" said many of my friends when I planned to walk down the aisle only a month after marching across the stage for a diploma.

"Oh, no," I protested. "Just because I won't be using my specialized training in a salaried business job, is no sign that my advanced work will be lost to me."

I was sure that the knowledge and experience I had gained in classroom and laboratory would make me a much better homemaker. This belief was correct. But I soon found that what I had learned needed to be used actively in order to be of help to me.

A large company employs many college graduates in the town which became my home after marriage. These college men marry college women as a rule. And I soon observed that somewhere between the altar and the home all these girls had lost a large portion of their advanced training and had ceased to learn anything new.

**Precious Hours Wasted**

Many of them were excellent cooks, made some of their own clothes and kept apartments of two to four rooms spick and span. But the food and housework for two people cannot occupy more than half of any woman's day. Afternoons that might have been used for development and expansion were filled with bridge clubs, sewing, gossip, or aimless shopping.

After a few months of doing as they did, I decided that my boast about the help an education would be was falling extremely flat. When I tried to recall bits of history or English literature, I was at a loss. The question-and-answer radio programs defeated me with the simplest of queries. I looked around helplessly at our two rooms, kitchen and bath to find some occupation which would change my loafing to learning.

First I sent home to mother for my file of college lecture notes, of household pamphlets collected from magazine coupons, and of laboratory outlines. I asked her to send me, too, my art portfolio filled with prints of masterpieces. Together my husband and I planned an attack on the bugbear of spare time. A simple and fascinating habit we started was to stand, on our own living room table, a different picture from the portfolio each week. During the week we studied the picture's style and colors, and also the painter, his life and period. We did not go into much detail about each thing, but discovered much value in appreciating daily the presence of the "Madonna of the Chair," the "Song of the Lark," or a vivid landscape by Van Gogh. The small and inexpensive prints which had been studied hurriedly in a survey art course, now serve me well.

**Brushing Up on French**

One night we tried to remember the most common French verbs. Three years of French we each had had; and we could only recall a few verbs! Short wave news broadcasts were always tantalizing us, so brushing up on our foreign language came next.

Many young women here seem to be slaves to the "best sellers" habit. A book is no sooner on the stands than they have it rented and are reading it as hastily as possible in order to save the two or three cents per day fee. Keeping up with current books is a problem somewhat simplified by reading a good magazine or newspaper review supplement. By more careful selection, one can read slowly and constructively the several best books of the year. Only one or two of the new ones will be remembered in twelve months anyway.

**A Chance to Read**

The great opportunity of the idle homemaker is to read constructively. Books prescribed for literature courses were recommended for a good reason, but the hustle and hurry of a campus prevent careful reading. After marriage one may have time to read these books and reread others by the Brontes, by Thackeray, by Dickens; old friends such as "Huckleberry Finn"; a whole series instead of only one, such as all of the Forsyte books rather than only the Swan Song; biographies and histories. Of course, the list of fine books is endless. But who has a better chance to explore it than the young homemaker?

Reading occasional source books from a history outline lends stability and understanding to the daily news. A weekly or daily publication needs the perspective and foundation of time to test it for stability. Then the history of any one section of the coutry opens another field of inquiry. Old battle fields and Indian mounds all contain complete novels of courage and romance whenever asked to tell them.

The first few years of married life, especially if spent in a small, furnished apartment, can make an unambitious, dull and dissatisfied woman out of an intelligent and educated girl. Each young wife must work out her own problem of activities, to make the long spare hours into short creative ones. If the two rooms hold in themselves a broad schedule of fun and work, they can become a real home instead of a prison of mental boredom.

**Ellen Brown**

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# The Home Forum



## Dutch Treat

ANY DISCUSSION OF flooding the Netherlands reminds me of the week we spent in Holland. The rain didn't even wait until we had set a wet foot on Dutch soil, for it began in London as our train pulled out of the station. No sooner had the engine let out its small hysterical shriek, as if it had seen a mouse, than the windows became blurred with rain.

The Channel boat should really have tipped over on its nose; for, when the clouds did part for a time, everybody rushed forward to sit in the warmth of the sun. But there were no casualties, and the next morning Rotterdam came over the horizon on schedule. Although the pelting rain screened everything from view, we knew that it was Holland because of the plump woman at Customs who was sadly surrendering a beautiful four-layer frosted cake that she had brought from England. Sugar is on the *verboten* list.

Navigating the slippery cobbles in a taxi, we could scarcely distinguish canals from streets. And today the only picture Rotterdam conjures up in our minds is that of the hotel breakfast. It was one of those traditional orgies of eggs, sliced ham, smoked beef, *honig-brod*, rusk, bloaters, groats, Edam cheese, honey and five kinds of jam—surely an indictment of the climate. We rose from the table and managed to exclaim: "Let's try Delft. It might be drier."

* * *

Next morning the first thing we saw in Delft was Mr. Einstein. Hatless as usual, he was crossing one of the short, narrow bridges and smiling at everything indiscriminately. To be sure, he carried an umbrella, which was as useless as a fan; but he was not tearing past in a frenzy, like us who were bent on seeing the Prinsenhof and porcelain museum between showers. He was blandly taking in the full flavor of this period atmosphere—the old ladies with sweet, Rembrandt faces under snow-white headdresses stiffly starched, the lime trees fringing the streets alongside canals and forming Gothic arches over the water, the neat, informal elegance of Delft like something painted in miniature. His serenity gave us courage. We told ourselves that even Dutch weather may be a relative affliction.

I cannot guarantee that the sunlight followed Mr. Einstein. That may have been an illusion. But the rain did decently abate until we left Delft, probably out of respect to its distinguished visitor. The moment we got to The Hague, however, it began with fresh abandon. Our hotel was no refuge, since we found it in the throes of spring cleaning, and everybody knows what that means in Holland. Maids, porters, waiters, proprietor, chairs and tables were all standing on their heads. Stepladders barricaded our door and the whole place smelled of soap and paint. Since our rooms had been freshly varnished and the heat turned off in expectation of spring, we were driven out into the cold, gusty rain.

"We'll give Holland one more chance," we said, en route to Amsterdam.

* * *

The flat naïve landscape, so curiously two-dimensional, came more clearly into focus through the train window. We glimpsed windmills enough to trap the wariest zephyr, dikes squaring off the marshland, with here and there a pensive crane poised gracefully on one foot; steep, thatched farmhouse roofs sparkling in the sunshine; haystacks ranging in shape from mushrooms to Swiss châlets, and sheep galloping along the lanes in thundering herds. We were just beginning to expand with sweetness and light when the weather recollected itself.

"Last year," said the Englishman, "summer fell on a Wednesday!" Even so shone the sun for a split second on the bulb fields near Haarlem. The tulips were still mostly in bud, but showing enough color to console us. Gigantic patchwork quilts of white, yellow, cerise, and purple sped by. And those toy trams, running along toy tracks between the tidy, compact flower-beds, how useful they would have seemed in our garden at home when we were children! Just before our *stoomtram* clanged into the station, we saw a nice bit from a Dutch master: two great bonfires far out on the flats, flaming under a rain-washed moon.

The quizzical old captain of the sightseeing motorboat, who craved our patronage the more since foul weather had driven away all other tourists, said, if it was tulips we wanted to see, we had come a week too soon. In a jargon composed of French, German, and English, we explained that we had dropped our watches before starting, hence time existed no longer. Besides, we were willing to see anything available. We had done our duty by Amsterdam—Rembrandt's house in Joden Breestraat, the Jewish quarter, cheese market, diamond-cutting factory, Ryksmuseum, University, botanical and zoological gardens, narrowest house (nine feet or so), oldest house (600 years), as also the Oude Kerk, circa 1300. We had likewise watched processions of longshoremen, in balloon trousers and *klompen*, carry loaded baskets from lorries to colored barges.

* * *

The old captain accepted our challenge and promised to give us a "goot" ride through the canals. With almost paternal solicitude, he made sure that we were snug and warm; then he guided his craft along the narrow waterway, past Bankers' Row of fashionable houses with their purple glass windows. When we exclaimed that Beacon Hill had such purple glass, too, he looked at us blankly and said that this was the only purple glass in existence. He noticed us looking out of the streaming windows that were almost level with the street traffic. "High tide!" he said laconically. Apparently, the locks had only just been opened that morning. That was why the boat scraped its head against such of Amsterdam's 350 bridges as we passed under. We could well believe that this city's four-feet-six inches below sea level became a matter of nine feet in a northeaster!

* * *

Our joyful exclamations at the bustle of the Zuyder Zee (this was before its reincarnation into IJssel Lake) brought forth a pleased grunt. Then, instead of turning round again, the captain decided to treat us to the harbor. Thus our first glimpse of the Zuyder Zee, made so romantic by our childhood reading of "Hans Brinker," was from an all but drowned launch plowing recklessly through a storm with a dauntless old salt at the wheel! With the clamor of foghorns, buoy-bells and tugboat whistles in our ears, we darted like an inquisitive and intrepid mayfly between a cargo boat just leaving for the West Indies and a German ship bound for South America, almost collided with a liner in from East Africa, and scraped one of the many vessels lying idle in dry dock.

It's an ill wind, thought we, out-maneuvering another cloudburst on the way back to the hotel. We left Holland, realizing how true it was that the earth is composed of two-thirds water. No sooner had we turned our faces back to England than the clouds parted with suspicious alacrity and the sun came out in full splendor. If you don't think a sun can leer, you should have seen that one!

CLARISSA LORENZ

Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETAIL FROM "THE BIRTH OF VENUS": *A Painting by Alessandro Botticelli*

PROBABLY NO WOMAN in the history of art, save the Mona Lisa and the Venus de Milo, has been more written about than the sad, tawny-eyed but lovely Venus of Sandro Botticelli. Legend has much to tell of her; artists, sculptors, and critics have extolled her, as did, according to repute, all people who saw the living model—the beautiful Simonetta Vespucci, wife of a cousin of the Amerigo Vespucci for whom America is named. The canvas was ordered by a cousin of the famous Lorenzo de Medici and is a companion to the equally lovely "Primavera." It has recently been the good fortune of the United States to see "The Birth of Venus," together with some twenty other Italian masterpieces, sent to this country by the Royal Italian Government for the San Francisco World's Fair, and subsequently shown in Chicago and New York.

While the fame of this picture is great, neither it nor its author received acclaim during the Renaissance. Only later did that come, when Botticelli began to be extolled by Walter Pater, Ruskin, and the Pre-Raphaelites, whose work was tremendously influenced by him. It is an interesting commentary on Botticelli that he is a great favorite with the Japanese, who consider him one of the finest artists of the Western World. The peculiar qualities of Botticelli—his linear pattern and rhythm—appeal to the Japanese and are understood by them, being somewhat akin to their own art. All the drawings and paintings of Botticelli show this feeling for the moving rhythmic line and the strong calligraphic patterns. In the composition of "The Birth of Venus," and particularly in this detail, may be seen that decorative line in the whirling, almost Medusa-like golden hair, and in the drawing of the sensitive, clearly linear contours of the cheek and graceful neck. An incisive and yet delicate line is Botticelli's special magic.

B. T.

## *Nesting*

The heart makes its own happiness.
With a feather, a straw, some moss and bark,
It builds itself a nest and there it broods
With outspread wing from dawn to dark
And through the night
With the future under its breast.
Out of ordinary, neglected things
The heart builds its nest.

MARIE GILCHRIST

## Diagilev Influences the Russian Ballet

THE NAME OF Serge Diagilev is as familiar to audiences in England as those of the names of the artists whom he has brought to this country. His sensitiveness to all the finer forms of art, his power as a critic and his culture, had already given a fresh impetus to art in his own country through the influence of the review "Mir Iskusstva" (The Art World), of which, with M. Filosofov, he was founder and editor. From being an enthusiast of the theatre, and particularly of the ballet, he passed on to being an entrepreneur. He began by engaging artists on the Continent—amongst them Madame Réjane—and bringing them to Petrograd. Then, from importing Western Art to the East, he thought of reversing the order.

When the revolution broke out in Russia in 1905, he migrated to Paris, where he organized an exhibition of Russian art in 1906-7. This he followed up with symphony concerts of Russian music, and in 1908 he was responsible for the first season of Russian opera there.

In 1909 he managed to get permission to recruit a company of ballet dancers from the ranks of the Imperial ballet in Petrograd, and take them abroad. His request came at a moment when restless desire for a new form of interpretation was in the air. There was a sort of revolt against the rigid discipline, which not only kept artists from going away from Russia, but also from individual expression. . . .

Apart from the individual desire of the artist to conquer new fields, the possibilities of new expression which the music of modern composers suggested was whipped up to fever heat by the arrival of Miss Isadora Duncan, whose appearances in her classical dances caused, at the outset, a furore.

The enthusiasm soon passed, but, coming at the moment when the general trend of thought was unsettled, she was credited with influencing the whole future of the Russian ballet. . . . It is possible that the very absence of the accepted technique of the ballet, which she displayed, aided the revolt against tradition, and acted as a sort of diving-board from which a plunge into the unknown waters of a new ideal could be made. All the leading dancers were more or less influenced, but chief amongst them were M. Fokine and M. Nijinsky. . . .

The mutinous feelings which were gathering round the traditions of the Imperial Ballet at Petrograd were unfavourably viewed by the Directors, and there was opposition on both sides. The amazing vividness of M. Fokine's choreographic ideas was not in accordance with their views. . . .

At this juncture M. Diagilev came and smoothed matters. He felt that the new thought was worth testing; that the artists who were upholding it should not be treated like naughty children, but given their opportunity. Instead of tying them down against their will, he suggested they should have a long *congé* and that he should be permitted to look after them. He and two other men got together a reserve fund, and with Madame Pavlova as *première danseuse*, he started a season in Paris in 1909—the first of many. Parisians were introduced to the astounding productions which represented the "New Russian School" of the ballet; they were roused by amazing combinations of colour, beautiful music and originality in choreographic conception. At first the seasons of ballet were experiments, and a good deal of money was lost, but as time went on M. Diagilev enthusiastically set to work to advance the growth of the ideal by further welding dancing and music together.—From "The Master of the Russian Ballet," by OLGA RACSTER. (New York: Dutton.)

## One Master Binder Of England

TOWARD THE END of the nineteenth century, a great service to the causé of bookbinding was rendered by T. J. Cobden-Sanderson—a disciple of William Morris.

This remarkable man, who gave up a career in the legal profession to become a bookbinder through choice, made consequential contributions to the art, particularly in introducing new forms of design and freeing the binders from a too-servile allegiance to the classical styles. His motifs of decoration, while still within the bounds of conventionalism, were much more naturalistic than the tools which had been used by his predecessors. His pupil, Douglas Cockerell, writes: "Before his time there had been few attempts to combine tools to form organic patterns. Mr. Cobden-Sanderson's tools were very elementary in character, each flower, leaf, or bird being the impression of a separate tool. These impressions were combined in such a way as to give a sense of growth, and yet in no way overlapped the traditional limitations and conventions of the craft. Mr. Cobden-Sanderson got his results by sheer genius in the right use of simple elements."

There is an entertaining story told of Cobden-Sanderson's rejoinder to a lady client who came to protest a charge of six pounds for binding a book on which, as she pointed out, there was little gold tooling. "Madam," replied the master binder, "I charge as much for my restraint as for my elaboration."—From "The Book," by DOUGLAS C. MCMURTRIE. (New York: Covici, Friede.)

## Fragrance of Flowers

EACH FRAGRANCE IN itself is precious and significant. Think of all the many kinds of fragrances of flower and leaf and woody stem. There are the aromatic thyme and bee balm, the sweet-scented rose geranium and heliotrope. There is the overwhelming loveliness of honeysuckle, the daintiness of violets and lilies-of-the-valley, the alluring clove delicacy of pinks. There are the cloying hyacinths, the sweet-smelling roses and lilies. There is the heavy sweetness of privet, so soothing to some, so disagreeable to others; there is the subtle, penetrating quality of water-lilies; there is the hot pungency of marigolds.

There is the fragrance of lindens and Paulownia trees in flower and the sweetness of swamp magnolias; there are the pines and the balsam firs with refreshing fragrances unlike any other. There is hawthorn with a fragrance that Donn Byrne says is like "sustained music," as if he thought it more wonderful even than the blossom wealth he loves so well. And there is boxwood that Holmes says breathes the "fragrance of eternity." Surely these varied fragrances are not for themselves alone, not for idle use, not for mingling without discrimination, but rather for the memories they awaken, the impressions they create, the pleasures they anticipate, the enchantment they invoke.—From "Garden-Making," by ELSA REHMANN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## Spiritual Ideas

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHEN SOLOMON WAS MADE king over Israel, and God asked him "in a dream by night" what he desired, he humbly said (I Kings 3:9), "Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad: for who is able to judge this thy so great a people?" Solomon had an important task to perform, and he knew that of himself he would not be able to perform it; for he had said (I Kings 3:7), "I am but a little child: I know not how to go out or come in." But Solomon had faith in God's power to guide him, and in answer to his prayer he received great wisdom, which enabled him to "discern between good and bad"; and he also received that for which he did not ask, namely, riches and honor.

Mary Baker Eddy, writing of the practicability of Christian Science, on page 128 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says: "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity." The student understands that the truths of Christian Science are applicable to his spiritual and his human needs. He learns that it is exact Science, to be studied and applied to every experience of his daily life. He discovers that as he meditates on the spiritual ideas which come to his thought as the result of his study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, he is roused from material beliefs, and turns naturally and joyfully away from selfish and inferior motives to noble desires for higher achievements, and begins to love his brother as himself.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 307), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." The student may ask, What are these spiritual ideas, and how can we know and utilize them? It may be answered that spiritual ideas are the thoughts of God, Spirit, divine Mind. They are cognized by spiritual sense, and can be utilized and applied in solving human problems as they are accepted. Some of these thoughts of God present themselves to the human consciousness as wisdom, love, purity, health, harmony.

Christian Science teaches that God is the only Mind, and that the ideas which emanate from this Mind are ever present and available to all. As the student of this Science comes to realize the truth, he begins to understand how he may use spiritual ideas in expressing more wisdom and love in his everyday relations with others, thereby benefiting both himself and them. He also learns that it is the material sense or false belief, the errors of the human mind, which confuse and obstruct his thought until a sense of uncertainty or failure arises like a mist to shut out right thinking. The pilot sends his plane aloft, above the mist that obscures his course; and the searcher for spiritual understanding lifts his thoughts above material sense to God, the divine source of all good.

We know that Jesus, as a boy, declared (Luke 2:49), "I must be about my Father's business." It can be readily understood from his teaching that he learned very early to receive spiritual ideas from God, and his consciousness was so illumined that he could finally declare the great and eternal truth of spiritual selfhood, saying (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." It was his spiritually enlightened consciousness which enabled him to manifest, for himself and for those around him, the divine power through which he healed sin and disease.

Christian Science reveals man as the reflection of God. And it teaches that each one can receive and understand the true thoughts which come from Him. Jesus said (John 5:19), "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

Blessed with this divine revelation, should we not gratefully open our hearts to the reception of God's spiritual ideas? Should we not exalt them, lift them up, that all men may benefit from their light? It will surely follow that those who are receptive will be blessed, for the understanding of true, scientific being brings healing and freedom to those who receive it in the understanding and heart, and live what they understand.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

## ДУХОВНЫЕ ИДЕИ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Когда Соломон был воцарен над Израилем, Господь явился ему "во сне ночию" и спросил его чего он для себя желает. На это Соломон смиренно ответил (3 Цар. 3:9): ". . . даруй рабу Твоему сердце, умеющее управлять народом Твоим, чтобы различать добро от зла; потому что, кто может управлять этим многочисленным народом Твоим?" Соломону предстояло выполнить важную задачу и он знал, что один он этого сделать не сможет. "Я отрок малый"—сказал он—"не знаю ни выхода, ни входа" (3 Цар. 3:7). Но Соломон верил, что Бог может им управлять, и в ответ на свои молитвы он получил великую мудрость, давшую ему умение "различать добро от зла"; а сверх того он еще получил и то, о чем он не просил: богатство и почести.

Говоря о практичности Христианской Науки на странице 128 книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мари Бэкер Эдди пишет: "Знание этой Науки бытия развивает в человеке пребывающие в нем способности и возможности. Оно дает простор атмосфере мыслей, открывая смертным доступ в более широкие и возвышенные сферы. Знание это поднимает мыслители и его родную стихию проницательности и прозорливости." Изучающий Христианскую Науку понимает, что ее истины применимы во всех случаях его нужд, как духовных, так и чисто человеческих. Он также узнает, что это есть Наука точная, которую надо изучать и применять при всех обстоятельствах повседневной жизни. Далее он обнаруживает следующее: размышление о духовных идеях, приходящих к нему, благодаря его занятиям Библией и книгой текста Христианской Науки, пробуждает его от материальных верований, в результате чего в нем происходит совершенно естественная и радостная перемена: вместо эгоистичных и низших побуждений в нем зарождается благородное стремление к более возвышенным достижениям и он начинает любить ближняго, как самого себя.

В своей книге "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Эдди пишет (стр. 307): "Бог дает нам Свои духовные идеи, которые, в свою очередь, дают вам все необходимое на каждый день." Ученик Христианской Науки может спросить: что такое эти духовные идеи и каким образом можем мы их распознавать и пользоваться ими? На это можно ответить, что духовные идеи суть мысли Бога, Духа, божественного Разума. Познаются они духовным чувством. Будучи восприняты, они могут быть использованы и применены для разрешения проблем человека. Некоторые из этих мыслей Бога представляются нашему сознанию в качестве мудрости, любви, чистоты, здоровия и гармонии.

Христианская Наука учит нас, что Бог есть единый Разум, что идеи исходящие от этого Разума всегда на лицо и доступны всем. Когда ученик этой Науки приходит к сознанию истины, то он начинает понимать, каким образом он может пользоваться духовными идеями, проявляя больше мудрости и любви в своих повседневных отношениях с людьми, принося пользу себе и им. Далее он узнает еще следующее: что смущает и тормозит мысли его, пока чувство неуверенности, или боязнь неудачи не начинает исходить в сознании его на подобие тумана и не вытесняет все правильное мышление? Смущает .. тормозит мысли его ничто иное, как материальное чувство, или ложное верование,—заблуждения человеческого разума. Пилот посылает свой самолет ввысь, где больше нет тумана, могущего затемнить его путь; ищущий духовного понимания поднимает мысли свои над материальными чувствами и возносит их к Богу, божественному источнику всего добра.

Мы знаем, что Иисус, когда еще был мальчиком, заявил (Лука 2:49): "Мне должно быть в том, что принадлежит Отцу моему." Из ученья его не трудно извлечь вывод, что он очень рано научился воспринимать духовные идеи от Бога и сознание его было озарено таким ярким светом, что он наконец смог заявить великую и вечную истину о духовной самости, сказав (Иоанн 10:30): "Я и Отец одно." Это было его духовно-просветленное сознание, которое позволяло ему проявлять для себя и для своих окружающих божественную силу, исцелявшую грех и болезни.

Христианская Наука открывает нам человека, как отражение Бога. Она учит, что каждый из нас может получить и может понять приходящие от Него истинные мысли. Иисус сказал (Иоанн 5:19): "Сын ничего не может творить сам от себя, если не увидит Отца творящего: ибо что творит Он, то и Сын творит также."

Благословенные этим божественным откровением, не должны-ли мы с благоговейной благодарностью открывать сердца наши для приема Божих духовных идей? Не должны ли мы их превозносить и возносить, дабы все люди могли воспользоваться их сиянием. Благословения снизойдут на чутких сердцем. Истина о подлинном, научном бытии приносит исцеление и свободу познающим ее, воспринимающим ее своим пониманием и сердцем и живущим тем, что они поняли.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1940 ** R

# N.H. Democrats Not Opposed To A Third Term

**Roosevelt-pledged slate wins easily—Governor defeated in Republican primary vote.**

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 13—If the results of the Nation's first primary election apply to the rest of the country—and there seems to be reason for supposing they do—the anti-third term sentiment among Democrats is, at this moment, inconsequentially small.

This conclusion stems from the fact that with opportunities in yesterday's election to express preferences for Vice-President Garner, Postmaster General James A. Farley, and one candidate who ran on an outright anti-third term platform, the Democrats voted overwhelmingly to send a full delegation to the Chicago convention pledged to President Roosevelt. This means the President has 12 delegates who must vote for him, under New Hampshire law, until he formally releases them.

**Republican Picture**

The Republican picture, which is subject to considerable interpretation, is remarkable for the failure of Gov. Francis P. Murphy to win a place as a delegate, and for the very poor showing of former Nashua Police Commissioner J. Howard Gile who ran as a delegate pledged to Thomas E. Dewey.

The New Hampshire Republican delegation will go to Philadelphia unpledged, but favoring United States Senator Styles Bridges.

In local interest, the Republican primary far overshadowed the Democratic. Most attention was focused on the race for delegates at large where Governor Murphy, Senator Bridges, Senator Charles W. Tobey, former Senator George H. Moses, former Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding, Joseph Moore, William J. Britton and Mr. Gile all contested for four available places.

**Democratic Primary**

Latest Democratic results (292 of 294 precincts):

Mayor Damase Caron of Manchester (Roosevelt), 10,560.
Rudolph G. Cartier of Rochester (Roosevelt), 6,045.
City Solicitor William H. Craig of Manchester (Roosevelt), 8,888.
Maurice F. Devine of Manchester (Roosevelt), 10,038.
National Committeeman Alvin A. Lucier of Nashua (Roosevelt), 10,033.
Romeo Morency of Manchester (Roosevelt), 5,699.
John J. Powers of Manchester (Roosevelt), 8,602.
Henry J. Proulx of Franklin (Roosevelt), 7,963.
J. Alfred Seymour of Carroll (Roosevelt), 6,260.
Raymond H. Stevens of Landaff (Roosevelt), 7,552.
George A. Studd of Berlin (Roosevelt), 7,452.
Charles A. Burke of Manchester (Farley), 4,494.
James J. O'Reilly of Manchester (Farley), 3,587.
Wilfred G. Chevrette of Manchester (Garner), 3,450.
John G. Marston of Allenstown (unpledged), 2,177.
Robert H. Sanderson of Pittsfield (anti-third term), 2,813.

**Murphy's Showing**

The showing of Governor Murphy is qualified, however, by the fact it was Town Meeting day in the hill towns of New Hampshire, where the Republican strength centers, and Governor Murphy's popularity among the traditional, dry voting, Republicans of the up-country has never been great.

This "official" slate triumphed easily, the only "interloper" winning a seat being John J. Powers of Manchester, who headed the New Hampshire convention delegation four years ago, and who ran yesterday as pledged to the President.

**'Effortless Victory'**

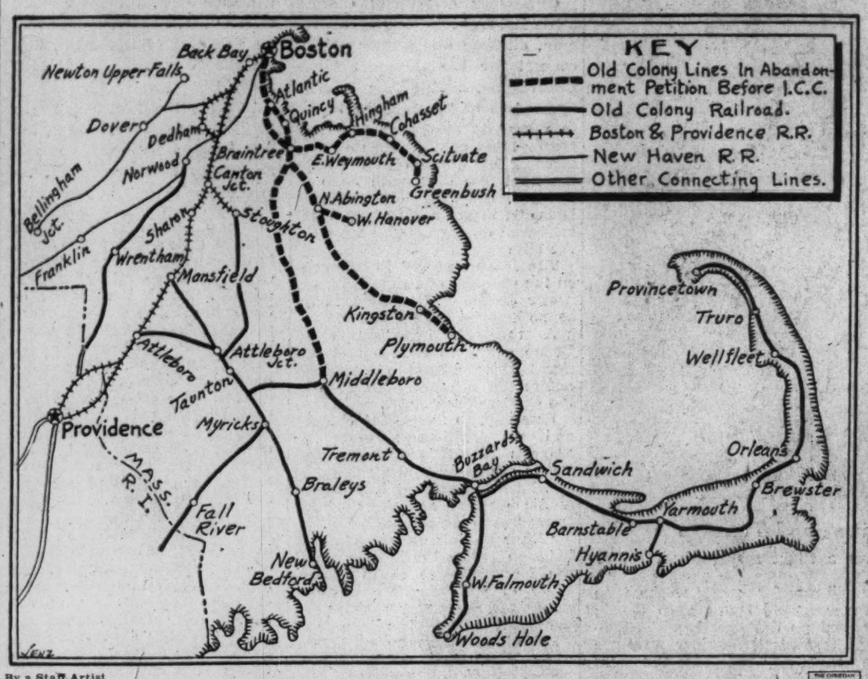
Of course this "effortless" victory for the President was precisely what was wanted by the New Deal "palace guard" in Washington. They are supposed to have engineered entry of the Roosevelt-pledged slate. This supposition emerges from the fact that State Democratic leaders spoke only of an unpledged delegation until just a few days before deadline for filing names, when they suddenly switched and ran the pledged candidates.

It was reported that this decision was made under pressure of a telephone call from Washington—a call not from Mr. Farley. If this is true—if New Hampshire was put up as a sort of first bowling pin in a draft Roosevelt movement—the Granite State can be used as a legitimate illustration of third-term feeling among factory workers and other lower-income groups who dominate politics in the industrial centers, and who have so largely helped elect the President twice already.

Latest results of the Republican contest (291 precincts out of 294):

Senator Bridges, 34,100.
Senator Tobey, 32,195.
Former Senator George H. Moses, 26,077.
Former Governor Spaulding, 24,238.
Governor Murphy, 24,571.
J. Howard Gile (Dewey), 7,589.
William J. Britton (Chairman of the State G. O. P. Committee), 6,793.
Joseph Moore, 4,069.

## *What Rail Abandonment Would Mean*




By a Staff Artist

**Area Due to Be Affected If I. C. C. Approves Plan of Rail Officials**

**The Boston Group Lines of the Old Colony Railroad, which the Trustees of the Old Colony and the New Haven Railroad seek to abandon in a petition before the Interstate Commerce Commission, run from Boston to Braintree 17.13 miles, Braintree to Greenbush 18.59 miles, Braintree to Middleboro 31.26 miles, and South Braintree to Plymouth 30.13. The Trustees claim this group incurs 75 per cent of the annual $2,000,000 deficit of the entire Old Colony. Abandonment if granted would leave the southeastern section of Massachusetts from Boston south to Middleboro, west to Attleboro Junction, and east to the Atlantic Ocean without any form of railroad service. Freight and passenger service on the lower Cape would be routed through Attleboro and Providence as much of it is now.**

# Governor Asks I. C. C. to Act on Old Colony

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall appeared in person at the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission today to urge inclusion of the Old Colony Line in the Commission's report on the New Haven Railroad.

The Governor cited efforts that had been made by his office and the State to solve the Eastern Massachusetts railroad service problem and warned that abandonment of the Old Colony Line would be a serious blow to Massachusetts industry.

Leading the parade of industrial arguments against railroad efforts to abolish services on the so-called Boston group of 40 stations, William H. Collins, General Manager of the Shipbuilding Division of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Fore River declared that the loss of rail services would put a crimp in the employment of 7,300 workers at Fore River and possibly cripple the workings of a plant that now covers 95 acres.

The Fore River plant has rail connections with the Old Colony lines at Braintree, part of the trackage to be affected by proposed abolition of services. To bear out statements of his constituents that business was "on the upclimb," Mr. Collins revealed that in 1939 his plant shipped 2,748 carloads of materials out of stock, compared with only 1,804 carloads in 1935.

The present business use, he said, indicates that this year the plant will account for 3,600 carloads of materials.

To offset the loss of rail facilities, he added, would require the building of a marine terminal costing $1,500,000 and taking 18 months to build.

M. L. Urann, treasurer of the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company, South Hansen, and Harold A. Brown of the Shell Union Oil Company of Fall River also appeared and stated that their companies depended almost exclusively on rail service.

Other industrial concerns represented in the vigorous protests against rail curtailments were the Baker Chocolate Company, City Service Corporation, and Proctor & Gamble Company, the latter stating that it had settled in a new plant in Quincy chiefly because of good rail connections. Baker Company officials stated that 60,000,000 pounds of its freight went to the rails annually.

Businessmen from Brockton complained that this center of men's shoe manufacturing would be completely cut off from railroad freight service by the proposed abandonments. Other business houses declared that the railroad's proposals strike at the heart of many of the State's leading industries, involving the livelihood of many thousands of workers.

To the complaints of the railroad that millions of dollars were being lost annually by continued operation of the lines in question, the businessmen answered:

"Massachusetts industrial life is increasing. The possibility of bringing industries into the State depends upon rail facilities."

# Vocational Guidance Is Shown Vital Part of College Course

Vocational guidance, it is felt, has neglected the individual in its study of occupations. Last night a conference dealing with the work of two guidance services which consider the individual, and research in guidance just made at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, for the American Council on Education, were presented to educators and the public in Hunt Hall at Harvard.

This was part of the week of conferences now in progress during the forty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association, under the auspices of the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

At the same time other buildings in the Yard were lit where educators conferred with teachers of social studies, or a conference on research was in progress.

Dr. John M. Brewer of the Harvard Graduate School of Education was in charge of the Conference on the Use of Tests and Records in Educational and Vocational Guidance.

The aim of the Harvard-Arlington Guidance Study has been "to discover the especial abilities" of a selected group of pupils and "bring out the best in them," Dr. Bert Roens, Director of the Study, told the guidance people. He said that at the same time pupils' disabilities must also be recognized, so that they can be wiped out or minimized.

Dr. Roens said they have found that "the subjective statements made by the interviewer at the time and any comments by the teacher that are recorded are better than any objective scale."

One interesting step forward has been the Study's success in arranging for a pupil's entrance to the college of his choice by the end of the junior year, so that the senior year can be given over to electives. Colleges have expressed themselves as pleased with such results, Dr. Roens said. He said further that colleges have even promised help to worthy applicants for scholarships and other aid as early as the end of the junior year.

The Study is also working on a chart to present to prospective employers, as Dr. Roens feels that helping boys and girls to definite jobs in the fields where they are best fitted is part, if not the most important part, of guidance work.

Clark University in Worcester has been conducting an interesting experiment in guidance in high schools near there, without setting up a separate department to do so, Dr. Donald E. Super, an Assistant Professor at Clark, told the educators.

Pupils' educational likes and dislikes, their hobbies, were all recorded. An interest chart is followed out. Through questions about people the pupils admire, reading choice is often discovered.

Complexity of the guidance question was laid before the gathering by Prof. Philip J. Rulon of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, who has just completed a survey for the American Council on Education, which wanted recommendations for the wisest spending of its appropriation of $500,000 for guidance. Professor Rulon predicted that within the next few months any interested group who wish to study any particular problem in guidance will be helped by the Council, providing it considers the particular problem has a reasonable chance of success.

Tonight's conferences deal with school administration and the teaching of modern languages.

# High Court Clears Revere Ex-Mayor

Former Mayor James M. O'Brien, of Revere, was exonerated by the Massachusetts Supreme Court today, on a charge of embezzlement of $13,277 from the City of Revere while he was City Treasurer in 1935. The full bench of the high court ruled that the conviction of Mr. O'Brien and the three to five year sentence imposed last year by Judge Lewis Goldberg should be revoked. Mr. O'Brien was convicted in the Reverse racket investigations, when it was alleged a shortage was discovered in his accounts. The opinion, written by Judge Louis S. Cox, says that Judge Goldberg was in error in refusing to grant the defendant's motion for a directed verdict of "not guilty."

"There is no evidence of any fraudulent conversion or taking of money," the opinion said. "The inferences and the facts did not justify the conclusion that the defendant was guilty."

## *Rochester Girl Scout Rewarded for Heroism*

ROCHESTER, N. H., March 13 (AP)—June E. Hanson was the proud possessor today of a Girl Scout lifesaving medal, awarded last night for her heroism in rescuing Betty Horne from drowning in the Salmon Falls river last May.

Mrs. Katherine A. Snow, Scout Commissioner of the National Scout Council, made the award at a banquet.

# Fresh Advance Is Marked By N. Attleboro

**Contract for poles with telephone company adds new source of income to town's revenues.**

Any day now the town of North Attleboro will receive a substantial check from the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company as a result of a contract for joint ownership of poles in the town, recently signed by the Commissioners of the Municipal Light and Water Board.

This will mark another chapter in North Attleboro's success story which tells of the town's valiant struggle from the verge of bankruptcy in 1932 to solvency in 1940 and will be a personal tribute to Commissioner Donald LaStage whose assiduous efforts in the last three years have put the Light and Water Departments of the town on a paying basis.

In 1939 the Electric Department turned $40,000 over to the town treasury and the Water Department returned a net profit of $24,513.27, two factors which played no small part in bringing the town's 1940 tax rate to the lowest figure in years—expected to hit $27.50.

**Faced a Hard Job**

When Mr. LaStage, jewelry manufacturer who has lived in North Attleboro since 1901, was elected in 1937 to the three-man commission which administers the Light and Water Department of the town things were in a sorry state. There were about $12,000 in uncollected bills, both the office and maintenance divisions of the Department were over-manned; wages were far above those in towns similar in size; a trial balance hadn't been taken in 18 years; the Department was $1,700 dollars in the hole, and inefficiency was apparent all down the line.

After personal visits at his own expense to 22 Massachusetts towns of similar size where he talked with light and water department officials and found out how they were doing things, Mr. LaStage was ready to clean up the situation at home.

**Clean Up Followed**

And clean up he did. One of the first workers to be released from the staff was the son of a member of the Commission. Salaries were adjusted to levels commensurate with other towns, eight telephones in homes of workers for which the town was paying were eliminated, a new office centrally located on North Washington Street was opened making it easier for consumers to pay their bills, and saving $1,200 required for bonding employees when the office was located in the Plainville Savings and Loan Association.

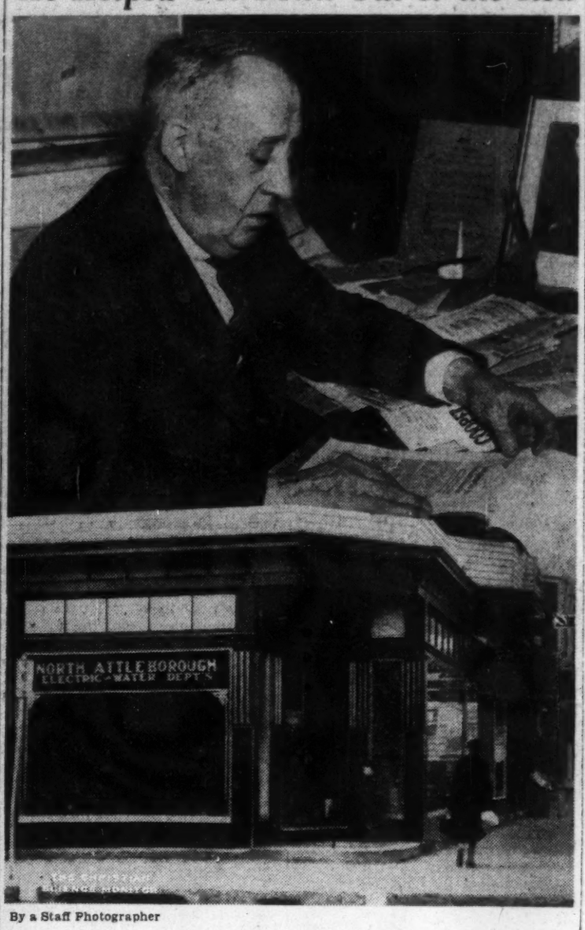
Perhaps most important was a new contract drawn up with the Union Light and Power Company resulting in a net saving of more than $11,000 annually.

While the light company has been successfully turning over a neat nest egg to the town each of the last three years the individual consumer has been enjoying light rates considerably below the average for the Nation. For the first 25 kilowatt hours the average rate in the United States is $1.36. In North Attleboro the rate is $1.25. What's more the town receives a bill for only $5,000 to cover street lighting although the cost to the light company is actually more than $7,500.

**How It Started**

Mr. LaStage was drafted into politics in North Attleboro. In 1932 when the town was paying nearly $74,000 in interest and principal on borrowed money he became concerned at mounting tax rates and assessments, and attended a meeting of the Taxpayers League. He was immediately put on a committee to investigate the Welfare Department, found it was spending $13,000 or $14,000 to maintain the town poorhouse with 17 inmates. This finding resulted in the resignation of the Board of Overseers and the cost of maintaining the poorhouse hasn't risen above $6,000 a year since.

## *He Helped Get Town Out of the Red*




By a Staff Photographer

**Factors in North Attleboro's Recovery**

**Top: Donald LaStage, manufacturer and member of town's Water and Light Board. Bottom: The Electric and Water Department office on North Washington Street.**

# Gannett Gives His Program For Bringing Quick Recovery

Frank E. Gannett, swiftest-traveling candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, soared into Maine today aboard his twin-motored private plane, ready to seek support for his candidacy by prospective Maine delegates to the June Republican National Convention. He is scheduled to speak in Portland and Bangor.

The Maine invasion came after a day's visit to Boston, where he spoke last night before assembled members of Republican organizations and conferred with Republican leaders.

In his Boston address last night, Mr. Gannett outlined an 18-point program, calling for, among other things, repeal or drastic revision of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, a balanced budget, and a constitutional amendment limiting the Presidential term to eight years.

The Rochester editor and publisher insisted his program would bring back recovery within six months.

**Would Oust Radicals**

His greatest applause was received when he announced the eighteenth point in his program calling for the driving out of Washington of "every bolshevik and pink who doesn't believe in our form of government." If such action were taken, he said, "the roads from Washington would be so crowded it would look like Napoleon's retreat from Moscow."

Closely connected with this statement was another that he would appoint a Secretary of Labor who will not be in sympathy with communistic ideas or sit down strikes.

Sharply criticizing the President's Supreme Court packing plan, against which Mr. Gannett toured the country, he declared the President "should have been impeached" for this proposal.

Mr. Gannett, by his Boston speech, showed he was the most anti-New Deal of the four Republican candidates to tour New England.

"The third term drive is on," he said. "If it breaks through, the defences of our freedom will be crushed; our children will live under a different Government than the one that has made this Nation the greatest in the world; the Government that has given us opportunities and made possible our wonderful progress will perish.

**Says Now is Time to Act**

"If we fail this year to put an end to the New Deal, it may take generations of fighting to recover our freedom — freedom from slavery to the State."

Mr. Gannett charged the President now has the powers of a dictator; that "he has more power than a good man would want or a bad man should have." He insisted "we are far on the road toward a dictatorship. In fact, we already have dangerous one-man rule. It is becoming evident every day that the President is seeking a third term. Four more years of the present administration policies will bring us ruin and collectivism."

Mr. Gannett's 18-point program called for:

1. Solution of the unemployment problem through institution of sound business principles in government; ending governmental interference with private enterprise; reducing taxes; revising or repealing Wagner Labor Relations Act; protecting workers from coercion from any source and from racketeering by labor officials; by taking accurate census of workers and unemployed.

2. Restoration of normal income to the farmer.

3. Elimination of politics, waste and corruption from relief program.

4. Encouragement of profit sharing with employees.

**For Stable Dollar**

5. Establishing of monetary authority to provide dollar of stable purchasing power. Elimination of executive control.

6. Definite assurance that this country will not be involved in this war.

7. Co-ordination of all departments to eliminate waste in defense programs. Building of the Army and Navy on defense basis only.

8. Rigid governmental economy.

9. Halting extension of Federal control.

10. Wresting from the President all extraordinary powers.

11. Careful guarding of "the independence of the three departments of government" to protest "our fredom and liberties."

12. Promotion of better international relations and leaving to "people of other countries the right to determine for themselves their form of government without scolding and criticism from us."

13. A constitutional amendment limiting Presidential term to eight years.

14. Withdrawal of government from private business and from competition with private enterprise.

15. A policy of abundance instead of scarcity.

16. Placing in governmental service able, successful business men, leaders of agriculture and of labor.

17. Balance the budget.

18. Rid Washington of every "bolshevik and pink who doesn't believe in our form of government."

# Governor Ends Woman Agent's State Services

**Council approves ouster of Mrs. Gregory of hairdresser's Registration Board on charges.**

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today removed Mrs. Margaret Gregory from the State Board of Registration of Hair Dressers on charges arising from what the Governor termed "deliberately supplying the State Auditor with incorrect vouchers."

The Governor's announcement of Mrs. Gregory's removal was made in a letter to the Executive Council, as the result of a hearing held on March 4. The Executive Council approved the Governor's ouster recommendation immediatly after receiving it. The vote was 8-1 with Daniel H. Coakley, only Democratic member, the lone dissenter.

**Faced Four Charges**

Four charges against Mrs. Gregory were brought at the hearings, but only one was heard by the Governor, who stated at the time that he "had heard enough." Charges hinged upon an audit of the Board's accounts by Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, for the period Nov. 10, 1938, to Sept. 1, 1939, during which Mrs. Gregory had been Secretary to the Board and the only bonded official of the Board.

The testimony upon which the Governor took action was concerned with only one of the four charges that on or about Sept. 1, 1939, during "an audit by the State Auditor of the funds in your custody as Secretary of the Board, you deliberately and intentionally supplied the auditor with incorrect vouchers and attempted to obtain approval of your advance cash account on misleading data."

**Not to Be Tolerated**

The Governor stated simply today: "I find that this charge is sustained." And he added: "Such conduct on the part of a public official is not to be tolerated."

John T. Cohan, attorney for Mrs. Gregory, who was appointed to the Hairdressers' Board in 1936 by former Gov. James M. Curley, attacked the removal proceedings in a statement after the Executive Council had indorsed the Governor's removal order.

Terming the hearing which Mr. Saltonstall gave Mrs. Gregory a "limited mock hearing," he assailed the Governor particularly for his refusal to postpone the hearing until April 1, when a woman accountant, whom Mr. Cohan termed "the only person with personal knowledge of the basis of the charges," is due to return from a three-months' leave of absence.

# O'Neil to Retire; Post Is Abolished

With the retirement of James E. O'Neil, Chief Examiner of the Division of Civil Service on May 1, that office will be abolished, according to an announcement today by Ulysees J. Lupien, Director of the Division, who said that he would assume the duties of Chief Examiner himself.

The announcement came after the approval by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Mr. O'Neil's application for retirement at one-half the regular Examiner's pay of $5,100 a year, under the Veterans' Retirement Act. Thus, the Division will save $2,550 a year.

Mr. O'Neil, who entered the State's service as Director of Labor Service in 1921, will leave on a month's vacation April 1, with full pay, following which his retirement on half pay will take place. Although Mr. O'Neil had failed to get along well with his superior since Mr. Lupien became Director last August, the retirement is said to have had nothing to do with personal differences.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Increasing cloudiness tonight; Thursday snow; lowest tonight near 30 degrees; gentle north to northeast winds, becoming easterly and increasing Thursday.

**Maine:** Fair, not quite so cold in west portion tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature, followed by snow beginning Thursday afternoon or night.

**New Hampshire:** Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow Thursday, slowly rising temperature.

**Vermont:** Increasing cloudiness followed by snow beginning late tonight or Thursday, slowly rising temperature.

**Massachusetts:** Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow beginning late tonight or Thursday in west portion, and in east portion Thursday, slowly rising temperature.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow beginning late tonight or Thursday morning, probably changing to sleet or rain Thursday, slowly rising temperature.

**Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate north and northwest winds becoming easterly and increasing Thursday; weather becoming overcast tonight followed by rain or snow Thursday and near Sandy Hook late tonight.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 18 | 17 | New Orleans | 65 | 63 |
| Chicago | 27 | 26 | New York | 22 | 21 |
| Denver | 14 | 12 | Norfolk | 37 | 35 |
| Helena | 26 | 26 | Philadelphia | 27 | 26 |
| Kansas City | 24 | 24 | St. Louis | 36 | 34 |
| Los Angeles | 51 | 47 | San Francisco | 51 | 51 |
| Miami | 65 | 61 | Washington | 30 | 29 |
| Minneapolis | 16 | 16 | | | |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 13.
B—Minimum, March 12.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 2:01 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Thursday, 2:18 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:17 tonight.

# *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio—Page 12

## Theaters

**Colonial—** "The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shumin. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

**Wilbur—** "Worth a Million," by Vernon Sylvanie. With Charley Chase, Taylor Holmes, Cobina Wright, Jr., Joyce Arling, Pat C. Flick and Nita Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

**Shubert—** "Higher and Higher," a musical comedy presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. With Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

## Movies

**Brookline Village—** Charles Laughton in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." 3:05, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Mexican Spitfire," with Lupe Velez. 1:50, 5, 8:15.

**Coolidge Corner—** "Green Hell," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alan Hale, George Bancroft and Joan Bennett. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "Charlie McCarthy, Detective." 3:40, 6:50, 10.

**Exeter—** "The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. 3:45, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Barricade," starring Alice Faye 2:10, 5:20, 8. Tomorrow "Night of Nights," with Olympe Bradna, Pat O'Brien and Roland Young. Also "Metropolitan," starring Lawrence Tibbett.

**Fine Arts—** Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney's "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

**Fenway and Paramount—** "Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Fenway: 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. Also "British Intelligence." Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. Tomorrow: John Garfield, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien in "Castle on the Hudson." Also "The Ghost Comes Home," with Frank Morgan and Billie Burke.

**Keith Memorial—** Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:10, 9:55. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

**Metropolitan—** "Sidewalks of London," featuring Vivien Leigh. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Seventeen" with Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy and Hedy LaMarr in "I Take This Woman." Also "The Man From Dakota," with Wallace Beery.

**Orpheum—** "His Girl Friday," featuring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Convicted Woman" with Rochelle Hudson and Frieda Inescort. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Of Mice and Men," with Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Charles Bickford. Also "Five Little Peppers at Home," with Edith Fellows.

**R. K. O. Boston—** "Charlie McCarthy, Detective." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05. Also "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," starring Charles Lawton. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6, 9:30. Tomorrow: Richard Dix, Chester Morris and Lucille Ball in "The Marines Fly High." Also "Murder is News." Stage: Thurston's Miracles of Magic, Al Norman, the Mulcahys, and Ward and King.

**South Station Theater—** "The Monroe Doctrine." "Historical Faris," "Skiing Technique," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Scollay and Modern—** "The Light that Failed," with Ronald Colman. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:35. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. Also "He Married His Wife," starring Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

**State—** "His Girl Friday," featuring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Convicted Woman," with Rochelle Hudson, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Charles Bickford in "Of Mice and Men." Also "Five Little Peppers," with Edith Fellows.

**Trans-Lux—** "East Side Kids," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 3:30, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. Also "My Son Is Guilty," with Bruce Cabot and Jacqueline Wells. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

**Telepix Cinema—** "The Monroe Doctrine," with Grant Mitchell; "Norwegian Sketches" and Bermuda, travelogue; Dave Appollon's Band; "Bowling Skill"; a Stooge comedy; cartoons, and 30 minutes of news.

**Tremont—** Charles Boyer and Loretta Young in "Shanghai." Also "Golden Boy," with William Holden. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Broadway Serenade," with Jeanette MacDonald and Lew Ayres. Also "Let Freedom Ring," with Nelson Eddy and Virginia Bruce.

**University—** James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "The Fighting 69th." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Music in My Heart," featuring Tony Martin. 1:45, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett. Also Alice Faye and Warner Baxter in "Barricade."

**Uptown—** "Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, and Mortimer Snerd. 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Fighting 69th," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:55, 7, 10.

**Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—** "Gone With the Wind," featuring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 2:15 and 7:45. (Seats reserved for evening performances only.) Held over, through March 14.

## Music

**Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—** Concert by Olga Averino, soprano, and Joaquin Nin-Culmell, pianists. 9.

## Other Events

**Lowell House, Cambridge—** "Acis and Galatea," pastoral opera with words by John Gay, and music by Handel. Presented by the Harvard and Radcliffe groups with the Wellesley ballet House Dining Hall. 8:45.

## Tomorrow

**Museum of Fine Arts—** Guidance tour on Tapestries by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—** Concert by Mr. Joseph Bloch, pianist. 3:45.

**Amusement Page**

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

# Connolly on Witness Stand Denies Charges in Detail

*Continued from Page 1*

that she was not sure of her job until she paid $200 to Mr. Conway.

Mr. Connolly was asked, "Did you ever receive any money from John Noonan?" He answered, "No, never."

"From Peg Kennedy?" "No."

"From Mary Cunningham, Louise Crowley, Anna Pugh, Gertrude Cotter, Catherine Gibbons, Mary Brophy, Mary Brogie, Martha Friel, Eddie Kelley, or Tom Brophy?" "I never received a penny from any of them."

"Did you ever have any talk with any of them about money for holding their jobs or their ratings or for promotion?" "Nor with anyone else in the office at any time."

"Did you ever get a penny from any one in the office?" "I did not."

"Did you ever authorize anyone to solicit them for money for the security of their jobs?" "No, never."

"And you never authorized anyone to talk to them about the payment of any money?" "No."

"And until 1939 had you heard from any source that anyone had paid any money to anyone for you?" "No, no one ever indicated to me that they were worried or that the assurance I had given them was not strong enough to keep them. They fell all over me down there."

**Denies Talking of Money**

Then Mr. Connolly specifically denied any conversation with John Noonan in his private office about Mr. Conway's talking with Mr. Noonan about money.

Mr. Noonan testified last week that he was called into the Clerk's office and Mr. Connolly told him "Bill wants to see you," and that later Mr. Conway did see him and collected $300.

Mr. Connolly was asked, "Do you recall any such incident?" and answered, "No, that never happened."

"Did you ever talk to Noonan?" "All the time; it is a busy office; this isn't a country town. We have more business than all the counties combined."

Mr. Connolly then testified concerning the testimony last week of Mary Cunningham, her brother-in-law, Edward J. Keegan, Louise Crowley and Miss Crowley's brother, John J. Crowley. The testimony last week was to the effect that Miss Cunningham and Miss Crowley had been fired and rehired by Mr. Connolly after Mr. Keegan paid $250 for Miss Cunningham and Mr. Crowley paid $250 for his sister.

**Details Rehiring of Two**

Today Mr. Connolly said he had fired both of the girls but rehired Miss Cunningham the next day without any payment of money when he was told that she had been active in his campaign. He said Miss Crowley was rehired at the request of his own (Connolly's) father. He said he told Mr. Conway, "If it was ever known that my father had asked a favor and been refused I would be labeled a proper punk."

He then testified that he never talked with Edward J. Kelley regarding the payments by Mr. Kelley of $300 to Mr. Conway. Mr. Kelley testified last week during the Government's case that Mr. Connolly told him his $300 would be deducted from any future contribution.

"That conversation never took place," Mr. Connolly said.

Mr. Connolly continued after the morning recess, testifying: "By 1939 I was disgusted with my job. That's why I was hesitant about running for re-election. I was sick of it."

He denied authorizing any campaign fund but admitted that he knew about it and admitted getting money from John J. McCarthy which Mr. McCarthy had collected from several employees. He said Mr. McCarthy told him that the office help were giving to a political committee and that he felt that he was merely holding that money for the committee.

"McCarthy told me that the others felt that my job meant their jobs," Mr. Connolly said. He further denied that he set any percentage to be collected from the employees and said that Mr. McCarthy first brought up the figure of $20,000 which has been mentioned frequently during the trial as the amount sought.

**Red Cross Change**

The Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross announced yesterday, through Chairman Joseph R. Hamlen, the resignation of Executive Director Frederick C. Munroe, and the appointment of William E. Chamberlain as his successor.

# Plastic Furniture Newest Under the Sun

Tennessee Eastman Corporation

**Springy and Colorful Pieces Will Decorate Lawns and Terraces**

With spring officially just around the corner, New England furniture marts have something really new to offer lovers of specialty products. Woven plastic furniture, they say, is the newest thing under the sun. Strands of Tenite, an acetate butyrate plastic, are now being molded in continuous lengths and then woven like reed or rattan for sun-proof lawn settees, chairs, and tables.

A crystal-like matting for wicker-type furniture is machine woven from narrow transparent strands—or bright translucent colors. The smooth surface of the plastic prevents torn clothing and its resilience gives a slight springiness to chair seats.

Exposed to sun and rain for several weeks, then ducked in hot water for 48 hours, such plastic furniture still showed no deterioration. Furthermore, it is claimed that plastic outdoor furniture does not become excessively hot from the sun's rays.

Tenite, an extrusion plastic made by a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, is already used in radio grills, wall panels, automobile interiors, and clothing accessories.

# Lines Resume Sailings South As Strike Ends

Steamship service from Boston to South Atlantic ports will be resumed at once by two companies which were forced to suspend service two weeks ago because of a strike of 8,000 longshoremen at ports south of Norfolk, Va.,

Announcement was made today by the Clyde Mallory Line and the Ocean Steamship Company (Savannah Line) that their services would be resumed. The striking longshoremen returned to work this morning after a conditional settlement had been reached. Final settlement depends upon a study of the differences which is still to be made.

Service to Savannah, Ga., via New York, will be resumed next Wednesday with the sailing from Boston of the steamer City of St. Louis. This vessel is due to arrive at Boston next Tuesday from New York. The freighter Norfolk of the Clyde Mallory Line will sail from Boston next week for Charleston and Jacksonville via New York, and full service of that company from New York southward will be resumed tomorrow.

Embargoes which have been in effect on cargo moving out of New England for the South Atlantic seaboard have been lifted by the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, it was announced. Nearly 300 waterfront workers at Boston who have been forced into idleness by suspension of operations welcomed the news today of the resumption of service.

# Curley Action Witness Indicted

Frederick H. Graves, star witness for the City of Boston in its $50,000 suit against former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, was indicted by the Suffolk County Grand Jury today on a charge of larceny of $400 from Arther H. Whitcomb, Jr., of Newton.

The charge was brought against Mr. Graves when he was released last month from the Barnstable County house of correction where he served 18 months for perjury. Mr. Whitcomb claims that he paid Mr. Graves $400 for lottery tickets and was not paid back when the lottery was called off.

The Curley suit is still pending in the Supreme Court where it has been since February, 1939. Mr. Graves is free on $3,000 bail.

**Rhode Island Assembly Asks Ban on Third Term**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13 (*AP*)—Rhode Island prepared today to submit to Washington a legislative resolution asking Congress to enact a law forbidding any President to serve more than two terms.

# Model Teams Vie To Aid Polish Fund

Whatever the judges decide tonight at the Hotel Statler on the question, "Who models best, professional or debutante?" the Polish Relief Fund will benefit. Rehearsals have swung into their final stages with both sides displaying their talents. A delegation of Harvard boys from the current Hasty Pudding show attended one of the recent rehearsals acting as judges pro tem.

The professionals are being led by Miss Ruth Allen and the atmosphere between the two rival groups has grown visibly more friendly since Miss Leslie Blake, New York society model, deserted the debutantes because, she said, she really did not model for pleasure.

Announcement has been made that Miss Tallulah Bankhead, distinguished actress appearing here in "The Little Foxes," has consented to join the formidable list of judges which includes Peter Arno, well-known cartoonist; Princess Gourielle-Tchkonia, beauty expert, and Harry Conover, model agent. The local judge will be Francis Dahl, Boston Herald cartoonist.

# 'Portia' Percentage Increased by Exam

Women are apparently cutting a widening swath in legal fields, as their quota of successful candidates in Massachusetts' bar examinations grows each year.

Twenty-eight, or 16.1 per cent, of the 173 law students who passed last December's examination are women, according to the State Board of Bar Examiners.

Portias can compare these figures with those of 8.9 per cent six months ago, and 11.6 per cent a year ago. They can also point out a lead of .2 per cent over their learned brothers, with 33.7 per cent of those who took the examination passing, while 33.5 per cent of the men were successful. Both will be sworn in by the Supreme Judicial Court on April 17.

Among the successful candidates were William P. Grant, State Senator from Fall River; James R. Skahan of Belmont, Assistant Clerk of the Cambridge District Court; Edward H. Farrell of Malden, Clerk in the Federal Bankruptcy Court, and Mrs. Verne-Marie Freeman of Boston, member of the Wisconsin Bar.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 By Kathleen Norris | "Superman": sketch | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sport reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 "Billy and Betty" | Ireene Wicker, songs | "Midstream": sketch | Sport reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 "In Hollywood" | "Gene and Glenn" | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sport reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix": sketch | "The O'Neills": drama | "Little Orphan Annie" | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; sport comment | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | News; weather; music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports | Serenaders; vocal | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Salon Orchestra |
| 6:45 The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Frank Simone's Orch. |
| 7:15 "Lum and Abner" | "Mr. Keen": sketch | "I Love a Mystery": sk. | W. Williams, comment | News Service |
| 7:30 Burns and Allen: | The Revelers: orchestra | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger": | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 7:45 comedy; music | Political commentator | Popular Music | dramatic sketch | Ruth Williams, songs |
| 8:00 Al Pearce and His | "Breezing Along": | Hollywood Playhouse: | Sheep and Goats Club: | Housing talk |
| 8:15 Gang | Johnny Green's Orch. | "Confession" | Richard Huey, m. c. | Montana Cowboys |
| 8:30 "Dr. Christian": | "Quicksilver": quiz pro- | Cliff Arquette; Bud | American Bandmasters' | Three Dukes of Rhythm |
| 8:45 drama; war news | gram | Vandover; chorus; orch. | Ass'n Convention | "Mice and Men" |
| 9:00 Theater: comedy; | "The Green Hornet": | The New Fred Allen | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | "Classical Album" |
| 9:15 music; "Juarez | mystery drama | Show: Merry Mass; Al- | B. U. Radio Institute | "Classical Album" |
| 9:30 and Maximillian," | Roy Shield's Revue; or- | len Art Players; inter- | "Listeners' Theater": | "Classical Album" |
| 9:45 comment | chestra and vocalists | views; orchestra | "Song of Guigemar" | News Service |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch. | Rep. Geyer, California | Kay Kyser's College of | Raymond Gram Swing | Local sports |
| 10:15 "Public Affairs" | Blue Barron's Orch. | Musical Knowledge | News Service | Local sports |
| 10:30 Sports; news | Polish Carnival | Kay Kyser's College of | "Pageant of Melody": | Local sports |
| 10:45 Music; weather | "On With the Dance" | Musical Knowledge | Henry Weber's Orches- | Local sports |
| 11:00 Paul Sullivan | News; weather; talk | News Service | tra; vocalists | Bruce Wilkins's Orch. |
| 11:15 "Master Works on | "Music You Want" | Weather Service | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Frank Simone's Orch. |
| 11:30 the Air" | "Music You Want" | "Next Step Forward" | Dick Jurgens' Orchestra | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or. | "Music You Want" | Sleepy Hall's Orchestra | Dick Jurgens' Orchestra | News Service |

## *Thursday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kcWNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; Gene and Glenn; | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 Top o' the Morning | comedy; songs and | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Music; news | patter | "George and Dixie" | News Service | |
| 7:45 News; weather | News; weather | "Good Morning" | 'Young America Speaks' | |
| 8:00 Today in Europe | Variety Program: Ra- | News Service | Bailey Axton, songs | News Service |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | kov's Orch.; soloists | Local news; weather | "Morning Watch" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 "Accordiana" | Variety program: Ra- | "Musical Roundup" | Andrew Jacobson's | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:45 "Musical Clock" | kov's Orch.; soloists | "Musical Roundup" | Rhythms | Studio speaker |
| 9:00 Lieut. Gov. Cahill | News; "As You Like It" | Household talk | "Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 American School of | "As You Like It" | Food News | "Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 the Air | "Breakfast Club"; solo- | "Alice Blair"; sketch | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | ists; orchestra | "Variations" | "Concert Miniatures" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch | 'Thunder Over Paradise' | 'The Man I Married" | "Musical Early Edition" | Farm and Home News |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | "This Day Is Ours" | "John's Other Wife": sk. | "Melody Strings" | "Buddy Clark" |
| 10:30 "Hilltop House" | "Mary Marlin": sketch | "Just Plain Bill": sk. | Musical calisthenics | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Stepmother": sk. | "Midstream": sketch | "Woman in White": sk. | "Choir Loft": organ | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor | Mildred Carlson | "David Harum": sketch | Poultry talk | Franklin G. Field, bari- |
| 11:15 "Life Begins" | Dramatic sketch | "Road of Life": sketch | "Highlights, Halftones" | tone |
| 11:30 "Big Sister": sk. | "Aloah Land": music | "Against the Storm" | The Buckeye Four | "Fashion Congress" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; musicale | "The Guiding Light" | The Buckeye Four | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News; Noonday Review | "Musical Roundup" | News Service | Italian Airs |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | Noonday Review; stocks | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Agriculture talk | Studio program |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam," baritone | Italian music program | Musicalogues |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour: Joseph | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian music program | 'Monitor Views the News' |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" | Gallicchio's Orchestra | News Service | Women's Club News | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Life Beautiful" | "Ellen Randolph": sk. | "Hollywood 10,000" | "Carters of Elm Street" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 Right to Happiness | "Notebook"; recordings | Marjorie Mills: house- | Francis Craig's Orch. | Legion of Safety |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | Flower Show: sketch | hold talk | Pegeen Fitzgerald | "Tune Tabloids" |
| 2:00 Lanny Ross, songs | "How Do You Know?": | "Betty and Bob" | News Service | "Tex and Slim" |
| 2:15 "Joyce Jordan" | general science program | "Grimm's Daughter" | "It Happened in 1915" | Vernon Roy Kingsley, |
| 2:30 "Your Family"; sk. | U. S. Marine Band | "Valiant Lady"; drama | "School of the Air" | baritone |
| 2:45 "My Son and I" | U. S. Marine Band | Hymns of All Churches | "School of the Air" | News Service |
| 3:00 "Society Girl" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Concert Orchestra | Rosamond Johnson Choir |
| 3:15 Listen to the Band | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins"; drama | Glee Club recital | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 News Service | Variety program | Pepper Young's Family | Luise Rainer in scene | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 WEEI Food Fair | News; weather | 'Vic and Sade'; comedy | from "St. Joan" | Organ concert |
| 4:00 WEEI Food Fair | Club Matinee: variety | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | Government Reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 Studio speaker | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas" | Benny Krueger's Orch. | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 Speakers: Matinee | Dramatization | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Benny Krueger's Orch. | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 Promenade | Dramatization; news | "Young Widder Brown" | "Book a Week" | Musicale |
| 5:00 By Kathleen Norris | Glen Gray's Orchestra | "Girl Alone"; sketch | Sport reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 "Billy and Betty" | Ireene Wicker, songs | "Midstream"; drama | Sport reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 "In Hollywood" | "Gene and Glenn" | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sport reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix"; sketch | "The O'Neills"; drama | "Little Orphan Annie" | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; sport comment | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs | Talk; music; weather | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports | Talks; music | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Salon Orchestra |
| 6:45 The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Frank Simone's Orch. |
| 7:15 Movie comment | "Mr. Keen"; sketch | "I Love a Mystery" | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | News Service |
| 7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter- | "Massachusetts on the | Sports Writers' Quiz | "Unsung Americans" | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 7:45 views | March"; drama | Sports Writers' Quiz | "Curtain Calls" | Variety Musicale |
| 8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"; | Musical Americana: | George Jessel Celebrity | Kay Kyser's College of | "Fireside Time" |
| 8:15 questions; answers | choir and orchestra | Program: guests; orch. | Musical Knowledge | The Staley Players: |
| 8:30 "Strange as It | Joe Penner; Jacques | "Those We Love"; dra- | Kay Kyser's College of | dramatization |
| 8:45 Seems"; war news | Renard's Orchestra | matic sketch | Musical Knowledge | American Legion speaker |
| 9:00 Major Bowes' ama- | Count Basie's Orchestra | "Good News of 1940"; | Dartmouth Track Meet | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 teur hour | Count Basie's Orchestra | music; comedy | Rep. Church, Illinois | cal Album" |
| 9:30 Major Bowes' ama- | America's Town Meet- | Rudy Vallee; Maxie | Xavier Cugat's Orch. | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 teur hour | ing: "How Can Philos- | Rosenbloom; orchestra | Xavier Cugat's Orch. | cal Album" |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch. | ophy and Religion Meet | Music Hall: Bing Crosby; | Al Donahue's Orchestra | News Service |
| 10:15 How to Make Money | Today's Needs?" | Bob Burns; John Er- | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:30 Sports; news | Florence Wyman, Con- | skine; Lotte Lehmann; | Henry Weber's Orches- | Nick Cochrane's Orch. |
| 10:45 Music; weather | rad Thibault; orch. | Pat O'Brien; orchestra | tra; vocalists | Dal Danford's Orch. |
| 11:00 Paul Sullivan | News; weather | News Service | Hockey reports | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 "Master Works on | "Music You Want" | Weather Service | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | Frank Simone's Orch. |
| 11:30 the Air" | "Music You Want" | Charles Barnett's Orch. | Frank Gagen's Orch. | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch. | "Music You Want" | Charles Barnett's Orch. | McFarland Twins' Orch. | News Service |

# 'Buck Passing' Is Charged In Beano Inquiry

Questioned concerning charges made last night by George R. Farnum, attorney and former special counsel for the Boston Finance Commission, that public officials apeared to be "passing the buck" in regard to the beano situation, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said this morning he would confer within the next few days with John J. Spencer, Chief of the Licensing Division, to get a report on what happened during his absence from the city.

The Mayor refused to comment on the proposal of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty that all beano be outlawed in Boston.

A thorough investigation of Beano games in Boston was demanded by Mr. Farnum in a speech before the Woman's Hub Club at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Referring to the recent charges and counter-charges that the Mayor's regulations concerning Beano are being "openly flouted," Mr. Farnum declared it appeared public officials are passing the buck in respect to the responsibility.

"After an interchange of notes between Police Headquarters and the Mayor's office as to desirability of outlawing the business altogether, the matter was dropped pending the Mayor's return from Florida," Mr. Farnum continued. "The Mayor is back. What does he propose to do about it?

"I recall not long ago reading an announcement that the Ordinance Committee of the Boston City Council proposed a prompt investigation into Beano operations," the speaker went on. "So far as the public has been informed, no such investigation has been started.

# Jordan Marsh Plans Musical Tests

Music lovers of New England will have an opportunity to display their knowledge of opera by entering the Opera Appreciation Test, to be given next week at Jordan Marsh Company.

To compete in this test, all entrants must register at Jordan Marsh Company's Music Center, ninth floor annex, from today to March 19. The actual test will take place beginning March 20 and will continue for one week, at the end of which time, the three winners will be announced.

Music students and lovers of opera and music appreciation are invited to register.

Excerpts of Victor records will be played and the listeners will be asked to identify the opera, name the composer and artist, and other related questions. Prizes consist of three awards: (1) an original painting of one of the scenes of "Tristan and Isolde," signed by the artist and framed, valued at $300; an RCA Victor combination radio and Victrola, valued at $100, and an autographed album of records by Lauritz Melchior.

# Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The Bratchet family is in town . . . and you really ought to call on them. Not only because of New England hospitality and all that sort of thing; but also for selfish reasons. You'll love them! Really, you will.

You see the Bratchets are a family that is at the head of the list as far as pedigree and aristocracy are concerned . . . and if you're still at sea as to just who they are, we'll let you in on a secret. They're those faithful little hounds who lived in the exciting days of the Sixth Century, when King Arthur reigned, and all the Knights of the Round Table had their own pet Bratchet. (They are mentioned in Shakespeare's "Henry IV," we found out, but we didn't remember them, either.) Anyhow, they're all down at The Original Thread and Needle Shop right now, where they're holding open house right in the window. It's their front yard that you see, with its stone wall and apple blossoms. And right there in the trunk of the tree is little Benny Bratchet's front door. Benny is one of a family of five; not including Mr. and Mrs. Bratchet. And such bright-eyed little animals they all are . . . in fact, it's this amazingly lifelike quality that has made them nothing short of a sensation wherever they go. (Well, you should have seen all the business men ambling in to see them at the Boston Gift Show last week!) And college girls and grown-ups have been known to buy them for mascots and pets; and one elderly woman we heard of, even takes hers along with her when she travels; because he seems to keep her company. They range in price from $1.50 up. And surely somebody in your family will want to read the book that tells all about Buster and Billy and Betsy and Bobby. To say nothing of Benny, whose little pants are held up at a precarious angle by one lone button! Simply, but enchantingly written, by Edith Holden Cooke; the darling illustrations are by Lansing C. Holden. The Thread and Needle Shop you know is right there by The Public Library, at 671 Boylston Street, handy to the subway station if that's the way you're traveling.

**Gloves Important To Easter Outfit**

It's the Easter bonnet that all fashion experts emphasize . . . but the fact of the matter is that there are other parts of one's ensemble that are equally important. Your gloves, for instance, play an important part, for after all you're forever putting your hand forward. And it might as well be your best one while you're about it. Now there are of course gloves and gloves; and all at various prices; but you couldn't possibly go wrong, regardless of what kind of an outfit you went in for, if your hands were encased in a pair of smart Kislav gloves. These French gloves are made of soft, rich feeling doeskin, and although we can't say that we have ever washed a pair, we have always been told that that is one of their best features. They launder beautifully, in other words. And as long as they do, you might be doubly sure, and wash them in Jalma, which does a beautiful job on the most fragile things in your wardrobe. The gloves we mention may be had at London Harness Company, which is down on Franklin Street, at number 60. Jalma is sold at S. S. Pierce's, Ethel Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop, Howell Brothers and so forth.

**Here Are Mittens For Your Housework**

P. S. Very handy and protective for the woman who goes in for housework are those Playtex Mittens that Filene's sell. Rather than give you fingers, all you have is a thumb, and you can move your fingers around inside all you want to. In colors, and made of the same material that their make-up capes are. Waterproof, of course. If Oscar's wool socks are continually shrinking, just because somebody in your family refuses to be cautious while washing them, you might be sure that they go back to normal size, by buying a pair or two of those wooden sock drying affairs that Gilchrist sells. In his own special size!

**(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)**

## *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

**For Thursday, March 14**

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

## *Christian Science Program*

**For Thursday, March 14**

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## *Today on WRUL*

**(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)**

5:30 p. m.—Basic English Lectures.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Americans All—Immigrants All"; transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy. (Transcribed.)
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in Literature," A. Bertram de Mille.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners.

## Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Old Hungarian Dances." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m., GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Light Music; Tourist Notes. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.38 meg., 30.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—Transmission to South-Eastern U. S. A. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.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# Smaller N. H. Communities First to Get Economy Benefit

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., March 13—The extensive efforts of the organized taxpayers' movement in New Hampshire to bring down taxes is being watched on many fronts.

Town and city budgets in many cases indicate that efforts are being made to lessen governmental expenditures, but in Manchester and Concord, where the taxpayers' associations have been working overtime, there is little indication that any reduction will be brought about this year.

In the meantime, the tax rate for the City of Laconia is expected to be reduced $7.62 this year to $33.68 with $1.80 of this reduction resulting from a reduction in the budget for Belknap County.

But at Manchester the Taxpayers Association prepared a lengthy study of municipal affairs, made recommendations as to how budget cuts could be brought about, and proposed changes that would lead to economy, practically all of which proposals were turned down by the City, to the end that a slightly higher budget is expected for this year than that of last year.

From all indications, the taxpayers' movement is meeting with greater success in the smaller communities, with the possibility that it takes longer for its influence to be felt in the larger cities.

### Juvenile Rehabilitation

"The theory of rehabilitation, as the method of dealing with juvenile delinquency has now completely supplanted that of punishment in nearly all treatises on the subject," according to Alfred J. Chretien, Special Judge of the Manchester Municipal Court, who points out that of 88 delinquents on probation in Manchester last year only 12 were brought back for new offenses. "This is not a large proportion," explains Judge Chretien, "which speaks well for the use of probation as a means of rehabilitation," he added.

"It has been my policy, when a probationer is brought before me for a serious offense, not to continue the probation, but to commit him to the Industrial School. Probationers are notified of this and firmness at that time is a good deterrent."

In discussing causes of juvenile delinquency, Judge Chretien says that "lack of proper parental care and supervision is probably the biggest factor in juvenile delinquency. The present provisions of the statute providing for such parents are a step in the right direction, but they fail to cover a large class of cases.

"It is my opinion that the law should authorize the court to place such persons on probation or deal with them in some other way."

### Embroideries Pictured

An exhibition of water color reproductions of seventeenth and eighteenth century embroidery at the headquarters of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts in Concord has been attracting considerable attention. The reproductions were made by the Massachusetts WPA art project working from the extensive collection of original embroidery work in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The reproductions are part of a pictorial record of seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century art and handiwork. The exhibition at the headquarters of the League was arranged so that needleworkers might have an opportunity to study design and colors. It is pointed out that if such reproductions were not available, that it would be necessary to visit museums to see the designing and colors used in early needlework. The State Library assisted in the exhibition by furnishing books dealing with crewel embroideries.

### Police Communications

The New Hampshire State Police communication system that started out largely through the cooperation of the Massachusetts State Police has expanded through co-operation to the point that it embraces the various law enforcement agencies operating in the State. At the outset nearly three years ago the State Police Department had no radio system. The Massachusetts department made its facilities available to the New Hampshire department.

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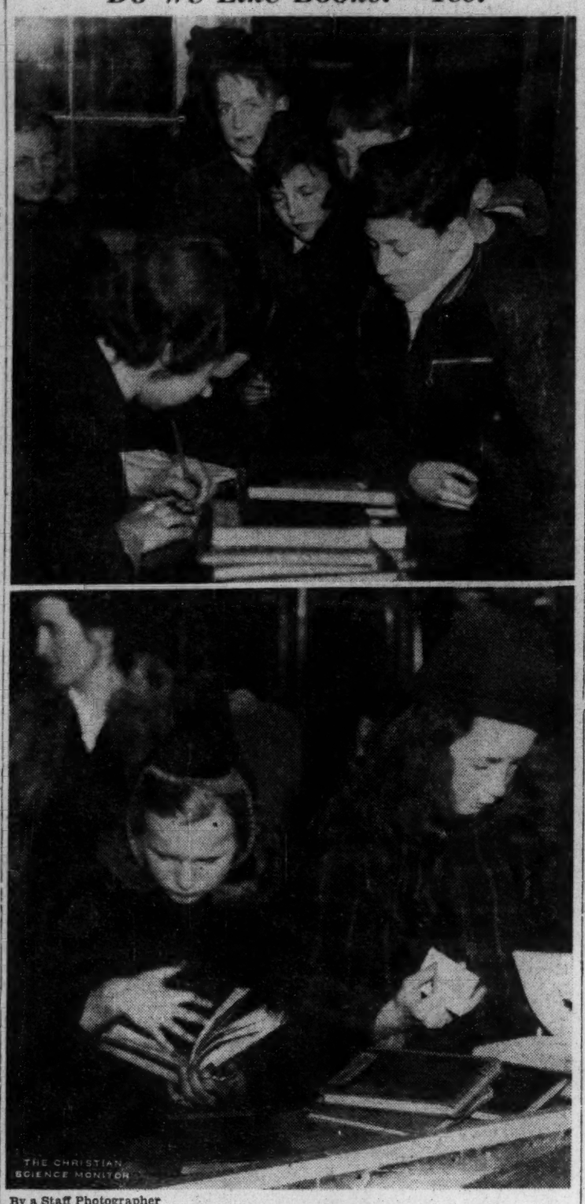

By a Staff Photographer

**Scenes at New Library**

**Library facilities came to children not within easy walking distance of a branch library. The latest such library is located in the Francis Parkman School at Forest Hills, Mass. Youngsters shown here belong to the Edwin P. Seaver School, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Francis Parkman. Top—Miss May C. McDonald of Dorchester, Librarian, is seen hard at work as children line up with their book choices. Bottom—Fourth graders Virginia Ruth Plamondon, 7 Blanvon Road, and Jane McAdams, 322 Hyde Park Avenue, looking through books before deciding.**

# Young Readers Fairly Swamp Forest Hills Deposit Library

Children take their reading seriously. They like to read. And they read both stories and practical books on how to do things.

So much is apparent from the interest and enthusiasm of children at the Francis Parkman school in Forest Hills, Mass., where a deposit library has just been opened by the Boston Public Library.

A deposit library may be established in a neighborhood that is at least a quarter of a mile from a branch library, according to officials of the Boston Public Library. This is the second one to be established at one of the Boston public schools, the first having been inaugurated at the Thomas Gardner school in Allston about a year and a half ago. The success of the Allston experiment has led to the Forest Hills project.

The new library serves 416 children of both the Francis Parkman and Edwin P. Seaver schools, all between the third and sixth grades. When the setup is complete, it is hoped to have as many as 800 volumes. Because of the limited number, each child is allowed only one book a week.

Tuesday is library day now for these Forest Hills children. Librarians journey out from Boston to give out the books and to help the children with their selections. Groups of children come in every 20 minutes. The project was opened Tuesday of last week, and so yesterday was the first time one could tell how the children liked their books and the whole idea.

Did they like the books? Do they like their library? Well! Just ask any of them. Marionette books, puppet books, books with a Grecian background, aviation and carpentry books, story books, all leave the shelf under the impetus of eager young fingers.

Ask Lee Renaud, a fourth grade pupil at Seaver. Lee is reading "The Boy's King Arthur" and enjoys it. His classmate, Robert Niven, took out "Boy Blue and His Friends," which interested him; says he liked "Blaze and the Gypsies" a great deal. Bobby Conley has "A Story About Boats." He says he hopes it's as good as "Busy Carpenters," which he was just returning. Another fourth grader, Barbara Elizabeth Locke, selected "Memoirs of a London Doll" (one wanted to settle right down with her), while her classmate, Virginia Agnes Sousa, hopes "The Squirrel Tree" is as good as "The Golden Goose."

"I want a book on photography," said one serious-looking boy, managing to get through the enthusiastic crowd of children to the librarian.

"I read 'Patty Makes a Visit' and liked it," Evelyn Frances Roth, a fourth grader, declared.

"'The Hedgehog' is a very good book," pronounced Robert Andrew De Ossie, third grader. Robert has "The Tailor of Gloucester" now. He tucked it carefully under his arm with a little pat.

William Leonard King, a fourth grader, likes stories. He selected "Fun At Happy Acres," expressed delight with the book he had the first week, which he said was "Showneen and the Gander." Little Anne Louise Glynn, his classmate, who was not at school last Tuesday, was allowed two books. She chose "Little Women" and "Jack and Jill," hugging them happily up to her in a manner to warm the heart of any Alcott fan. Joan Marie Hannon, a classmate of William and Anne Louise, declared that "Bozo the Woodchuck" was "the most wonderful" book. Joan took out "Concetta The Coral Girl."

Miss Beatrice M. Flanagan of Dorchester is temporarily in charge of the deposit library, until the return of Miss Mary R. Traverso of Roslindale.

### Horace Mann's Kin Gets First Stamps

The first block of green one-cent postage stamps issued in commemoration of Horace Mann, Massachusetts educator, lawyer, and statesman, will be given to Miss Katherine Mann, great-granddaughter of the educator, tomorrow in the Boston Post Office Building.

Miss Mann, who is following in her illustrious ancestor's footsteps as a teacher and educator, is employed in the New York public schools.

The presentation will be made by Postmaster Peter F. Tague, and also attending the ceremony will be Walter Downey, State Commissioner of Education, and Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Schools in Boston. The stamp is one of the series issued in honor of 35 famous Americans. First-day comers will receive a special postmark at the Boston Post Office, where they will be issued exclusively tomorrow.

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# Supper-Talks For Boston's Wild Life Date

Every dog, the saying goes, has its day. But national wild life, the birds and the beasts and even the wild flowers, has a whole week—National Wildlife Restoration Week.

Approximately 15,000,000 persons will observe it this year from March 17-23, if all the members of the National Wildlife Federation are on the job.

Boston anticipates the occasion by a supper and meeting under the auspices of the Massachusetts Conservation Council on Thursday evening, March 14, at the Hotel Statler. Raymond J. Kenney, newly-appointed Commissioner of Conservation, will preside as Massachusetts Wildlife Week Chairman. Bartol Parker of Framingham and Mrs. Ralph Hornblower of Boston head the supper committee.

Mrs. Osa Johnson, noted explorer and conservationist, has been named by David A. Aylward of Boston, National President of the Wildlife Federation, as Honorary Chairman of Wildlife Week.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Harvey B. Kennison of the United States Geological Survey are scheduled to be among the speakers at the meeting, following the supper at the Hotel Statler. Bradford Washburn, Executive Director of the New England Museum of Natural History, is to be Master of Ceremonies.

# Early Decision In Fishing Case Not Now in Sight

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 13—The Customs Bureau has under advisement today the plea of New England's fishing industry to revise its ruling in the Newfoundland "duty free" fish case but no immediate decision is expected.

The hearing at which New England Senators, Representatives, and fishing industry spokesmen addressed Basil Harris, Commissioner of Customs, and Customs officials, was completed late yesterday, the entire proceeding taking up one day.

New England's statement of its case, led and directed by Representatives Ralph O. Brewster (R), of Maine, and George J. Bates (R), of Salem, Mass., is regarded by accredited observers here as one of the best conducted New England hearings in a long time.

Credit for the good work is being given to Mr. Brewster in the first instance for uncovering the customs loophole by which it is claimed that Newfoundland fish products can be imported to the United States duty free. In addition, Mr. Bates laid out the program for the hearing, which proved to be well prepared. At the hearing Mr. Brewster presided for the New England delegation, and Mr. Bates made the most dramatic plea to the Customs officials to rescind their ruling in the Newfoundland situation.

The next move in the case lies with the Customs Bureau and the Treasury Department. If Customs officials decide to stand on their present ruling, the New England delegation may either appeal the case or press for a congressional investigation. The latter course is the more likely one, it is believed.

# Ice Revue Starts At Garden Tonight

The All-Star European Ice Revue, featuring a notable cast of European skaters, augmented by several outstanding American and Canadian stars, opens at Boston Garden tonight at 8:30 for a run of four days with a special matinee at 2:30 on Saturday.

Audrey Peppe, twice a member of United States Olympic teams and two times runner up for national honors; Pamela Prior, English star and woman's professional champion; Fritz Dietl, Austrian school champion; Armand Perren and Hanny Egli, Swiss pair champions; Lou Pitts and Ruth English, Mid-Western titleholders and runners up for the American pair skating honors; Margaret and Mary Simpson, of Banff, Canada; "Red" McCarthy, an American boy who in a portrayal of an Indian brave brings art to the field of skating; Cliff and Ronna Thaell, English titlists and "The Three Bruises," Geoffrey Stevens, Syd Spaulding and Monty Stott, "Europe's finest skating buffoons," are among the stars who will appear with the European show.

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### End of Cold Snap Due to Bring Snow

At noon the Weather Bureau thermometer registered 32 degrees, the highest reading since 3 p. m. last Sunday. This faint indication of the break in the cold spell carried with it the forecast of snow early tomorrow morning, turning to rain or sleet later in the day.

Visibility on Mt. Washington was 80 miles this morning—clear and cold (7 degrees below zero). For the second time this year weather observers could see Portland Harbor.

# Natick Votes Emphatic 'No' On Race Track

A vote to indefinitely postpone action on the proposal to sell town-owned land for use as a horse-race establishment was carried almost unanimously at a Natick Town Meeting last night after a representative of the racing group announced that the promoters had decided to withdraw their petition.

What promised to become a lively debate on the issue had just gotten underway when the statement from the promoters was read ending discussion. Edward R. Noyes, Chairman of the Finance Committee, warned the voters to carry the motion to postpone decisively, as a warning to the Selectmen that a track is not wanted in Natick now or later.

Strong opposition to the track had been mustered among church and civic groups and 5,000 circulars against the track had been circulated by the Natick Civic Union.

A motion to reduce the power in the electric lights along Main Street from 1,000 watts to 500 to effect an estimated saving of $1,500, which could be used to install lights in outlying districts, was carried and a branch library in West Natick was voted.

An appeal from Tax Collector John J. Ahern to increase the appropriation for his department was denied by the meeting as a total appropriation of $778,185.69 was voted. Estimated tax rate this year will be about $33.40, or $4 less than last year.

### Woman Candidate Elected By Plurality Over Males

HUDSON, N. H., March 13 (AP)—The legality of the election of Mrs. Laura M. Miller, housewife and school teacher, to the office of Town Tax Collector was referred today to the State Ballot Law Commission after a bonding company pointed out she was elected by a plurality instead of a majority.

Mrs. Miller, the first woman to be named to the office, was elected by a plurality of 159 over the nearest of two rivals yesterday.

### Two Mayors Re-elected

LACONIA, N. H., March 13 (AP)—Incumbent mayors were re-elected in both New Hampshire cities which held mayoralty elections yesterday. In Laconia, Dr. Robinson W. Smith (R) defeated James W. Doherty (D), 1,622 to 652, while in Berlin, Mayor Aime Tondreau (Farmer Laborite) polled 3,130 votes, to 1,921 for Denary J. Halle (D) and 963 for William Thomas (R).

# N. E. Shippers' Meetings Off Until April 5 at Boston

Postponed because so many members are attending hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the petition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to abandon its Boston part of the Old Colony Railroad, the meetings of the New England Shippers Advisory Board that were scheduled for March 13 and 14 will be held April 5, at the Copley-Plaza, Boston.

Ability of the railroads to provide adequate, and dependable transportation service at all times, regardless of demands that may be made upon them, and what that service means to business generally, will be one of the important subjects on the program of the meeting. More than 300 shippers and receivers, as well as operating and traffic officers of the railroads, and others, are to attend. William F. Garcelon, General Chairman of the Board, will preside.

Efficiency and capacity of the railroads of this section are greater today than at any time in their history, it is pointed out, but particular attention is expected to be given to their performance during the extreme weather conditions which prevailed throughout the greater part of January and February, when most other services were either partially or wholly disrupted.

Extra demands were made on the railroads during these two months, it is said, but notwithstanding snow and ice, the railroads generally maintained their schedules, and met the transportation situation without difficulty.

A business forecast for the three months of April, May and June will be presented at the meeting by Irvin S. Boyle, General Secretary of the Board. The forecast is considered one of the most important phases of the Board's activities, and, embracing all the basic commodities originating within its territory, receives wide attention.

Reports of the condition of railroad equipment will be presented by the railroads, while other topics for consideration will include pending transportation legislation, the proposed St. Lawrence seaway, and activities of the organization created by the railroads to speed up overseas shipments, and at the same time prevent congestion at any of the several port outlets.

### Masonic Officer Named

Samuel H. Baynard, Jr., of Wilmington, Del., has been named as Grand Secretary General of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, it is announced by Dr. Melvin M. Johnson, of Boston, Sovereign Grand Commander.

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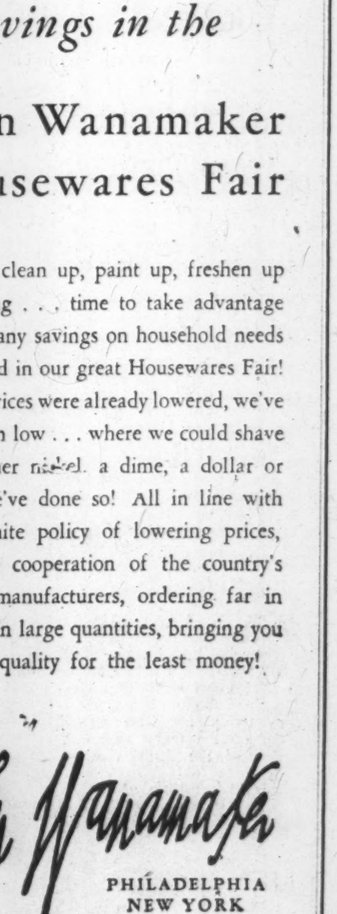

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# Cronin Must Delay Decisions for a Time Yet—Amateur Sextet in Third Game

## Juggling Outfielders Awaits Return of Dominic Di Maggio

By Ed Rumill

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SARASOTA, Fla., March 13—Regardless of how Manager Joe Cronin eventually places his men, the 1940 Red Sox outfield will be an improvement over last season. As the Boston club runs through its exhibition schedule in Florida's Grapefruit League, it becomes more apparent every day that Cronin's starting trio will compare offensively and defensively with any other in the American League.

After Cronin reduces his squad to normal size, he will carry five outfielders—Ted Williams, Doc Cramer, Dominic Di Maggio, Lou Finney, and Leo Nonnenkamp. Stanley Spence, the Louisville product, will be cast adrift before the team reaches Boston. He is not big league timber.

**Still a Puzzle**

The injury to Di Maggio interrupted Cronin's immediate plans, but when the young Italian is ready again, the manager will continue his juggling. This outfield situation on the Red Sox is far more puzzling than the fan back home suspects. Of course, there is a chance that Cronin knows exactly what he is going to do in territory beyond the infield, although he is not talking about it. There is also a chance, however, that the regular schedule will be well under way before he actually gets the starting berths settled.

Two of his men have had almost all of their previous experience in center field—Cramer and Di Maggio. The latter had a remarkable record at San Francisco last year, but the boy is still just a rookie. Cronin hesitates to put added pressure on his shoulders by shifting him to another field. Cramer has been one of the outstanding defensive center fielders in the majors for several years, and it would not be a simple matter to move him elsewhere.

**Di Maggio Out**

Cronin had planned to use Di Maggio in center during the first four or five exhibitions, so that he could study the boy's strong points, but that program was suspended when Dominic was injured in the opening game with the Cincinnati Reds at Tampa. Now Joe must wait a while before resuming his juggling.

What the manager is trying to do, of course, is to find a combination that will play the best possible defensive game out there. He knows that both Cramer and Di Maggio are masters with the glove, but he must determine which man can be shifted to a new berth with the most ease.

Ted Williams played right field all last season, and at the plate was the rookie sensation of '39. The Red Sox manager has been toying with the possibility of moving the lanky youngster to left, where the open space is more limited at Fenway Park. But there are also the tricky bounces off the field wall to be considered. Ted might have trouble on that score.

However, as mentioned previously, no matter how Cronin places his starters they will have class in all departments. Williams hit .327 last season and will be even better in 1940. Cramer turned in a .311 average and still belongs in the front rank. Against Pacific Coast League pitching Di Maggio made 239 base hits in 170 games, for a mark of .360. Cronin says that the boy will be an asset if he hits .250 and there is little doubt but what he will go well over that.

* * *

Lou Finney played a fine utility game last season, hitting .310 for the Red Sox. If one of the starting trio should stumble, the Alabaman would be ready to step up. Nonnenkamp is a good defensive player and pinch hitter.

* * *

Cronin thinks that Williams is hitting the ball harder this spring than he did last. "Probably has more confidence," is the way Joe explains it.

* * *

Jimmy Foxx is in better shape this spring than at any time since joining the Red Sox. He has hit the ball hard since opening day of training and is looser around first base.

* * *

Mickey Harris, one of the pleasant surprises of this Boston camp, has a left-handed delivery that is particularly bothersome to left-hand batters. He also throws an over-hand curve ball which stops right-handers. His curve is not big, but it breaks fast.

* * *

George Lacy, the rookie from Minneapolis, will catch most of these exhibition games. Cronin is impressed by the boy's early slugging in batting practice and wants to take a long look at his receiving.

## *Veteran Pitchers on Bee Roster*

Left to right: Bill Posedel, veteran regular of the staff which may be aided by the addition of Dick Coffman who has seen service with the New York Giants and Jim Tobin, secured from Pittsburgh in the trade for Johnny Lanning.

## Tobin May Prove Valuable Asset to Bees This Season

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRADENTON, Fla., March 13—Jim Tobin very nearly went to Syracuse last fall when the Pittsburgh Pirates acquired Johnny Gee, but the bulky right-handed pitcher today looms prominently on the pitching staff of the Boston Bees. An explanation may be that it would not take a star to shine on the staff the Bees expect to carry them through the 1940 campaign.

But Tobin has real possibilities, Casey Stengel thinks, and the Bees leader regards his trading of Lanning last winter more favorably now than he did then. There is no sign of the sore arm which handicapped Tobin last season, and that was the chief concern of the Bees when they made the deal.

**Three Seasons Behind**

The 27-year old Tobin has three big league seasons, all with the Pirates, behind him. Starting in 1937, his records were 6-3, 14-12, and 9-9. Along with Lou Fette and Bill Posedel, he forms the trio of Boston pitchers who have winning lifetimes averages in the major leagues.

If Tobin was a good pitcher, why did the Pirates give him and cash for John Lanning, who was never anything but a mediocre hurler in Boston?

Tobin says he was traded because of an argument last season with Pie Traynor. While running the bases one afternoon, Tobin had to slide and when he went down he injured the shoulder of his pitching arm. He wanted to spend 10 days in Boston having the arm treated, even offering to pay his own expenses, but Traynor would not give him permission. As a result, there was a bitter argument between the two which never was settled. Although replaced as manager by Frank Frisch, Traynor was able to have Tobin traded from the Pirates.

"Tobin's arm is in good condition again," remarked Stengel as the Bees prepared to open their exhibition series against Detroit here today. "He knows how to pitch, has fair speed and a good curve, his heart is strong, and he is a fine fielder."

When Tobin pitches, the Bees will have a ninth hitter in the lineup. He will be used frequently for pinch hitting purposes, but there is little chance that he will be tried in the outfield. The Bees need pitching too much, and it is doubtful if Tobin could field or hit well enough if playing every day.

Tobin is happy to be with the Bees, just as he would be happy to be any place except with the Pirates. He has a reputation for not taking his baseball seriously, but three years with the Pirates convinced Tobin that it would be much more fun playing with a club that played the game to win.

**Hodgin Improved**

Ralph Hodgin was a much-improved ball player this spring, and the ailment which forced him to return home was a misfortune for the Bees as well as for him . . . Babe Ganzel, manager of St. Paul, predicts that Mike McCormick, centerfielder trying out with the Reds, will be the outstanding rookie of the National League season . . . Rookie pitcher Jim Hickey probably would be playing football for Holy Cross if his need of money had not forced him to turn professional when he graduated from North Abington High in 1938.

Casey Stengel admits he has been a much better manager at home than on the road. He wonders if the new fences will cramp his style in Boston . . . George Metkovich, still only 18 years old, looks so capable that Stengel predicts he will be playing first base for the Bees within a few years. Metkovich comes from Los Angeles.

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Three Years Ago**

Michigan won fourth straight Big Ten track title with 35 points; Chuck Fenske, Wisconsin, beat Don Lash, Indiana, in mile feature by inches in 4:12.9.

**Five Years Ago**

Fourth perfect 300 game in American Bowling Congress history rolled by Carl Mensenberg, Scranton, Pa.

## Eli Expected To Win Most Swim Titles

PHILADELPHIA, March 13 (AP)—The feeling prevailed today that Yale will win the majority of titles in the Eastern Intercollegiate individual swimming championships Friday and Saturday.

Fourteen colleges and universities are entered but none appears able to hold a candle to the Eli mermen who have created eight records this season, a mark unique in the annals of intercollegiate swimming.

The Bulldogs' undefeated medley and 400-yard relay teams have a string of broken records and so have Joseph Burns, in the 150-yard backstroke; Howard Johnson, in the 220-yard-freestyle, and Edwin Gesner, in the 200-yard breaststroke. The trio, incidentally, make up the medley crew.

In addition Robert Kiphuth, veteran Yale coach, has James Cook, regarded by Bill Merriam, Pennsylvania's coach, as the best diver in the East. He is favored to win on both the one and three-meter boards.

Although Yale will defend only its 400-yard medley title, individual champions back include Robert Garrett, Army, 50 yards; Ned Parke, Princeton, 220 yards; Albert Vande Weghe, Princeton, 150-yard backstroke and Eric Cutler, Harvard, 440 yards.

Participating also will be representatives of Pennsylvania, Temple, Villanova, Dartmouth, Syracuse, Navy, Columbia, Penn State, Rutgers and Cornell. There will be 126 swimmers competing in the nine individual and two relay events—largest number since 1938.

## Olympics Returning Home For Hockey Game at Arena

By Gordon Campbell

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Momentarily halted in their quest for the Provincial Hockey League championship by virtue of their 4-3 defeat at Lachine last night, the Boston Olympics headed back home from Montreal today, confident that they will take the final game of the semifinal play-off tomorrow night at the Arena.

It was just about 10 o'clock this morning that the players, with Coach Hago Harrington and Trainer Bill Linskey, made the hop across the street from the Queen's Hotel to Windsor Station and boarded the train for the all-day ride to Boston.

Six players were missing from the regular party this morning. Paul Guibord, Buddy Foster, Junie Allen, Ted Frazier, Jim Feeley, and Dave Walsh, along with Manager Howie McHugh, Referee Bill Cleary, and two newspaper men, including the writer, flew back to Boston shortly after mid-night because of business reasons.

**Deserved to Win**

Lachine's victory last night, which was well-deserved boosted the Rapides into a tie with the Olympics at one victory apiece in Series D. The winner here in Boston tomorrow night will qualify to meet Sherbrooke, which eliminated Valleyfield last night, for the league title. Because of the fact that other Quebec league title-winners are waiting to tangle with the Provincial champion in the Allan Cup play-downs, the final series will be cut from a best three-out-of-five games to a best two-out-of-three.

Following last night's contest, which found the Olympics struggling to overcome the handicap of an early first-period penalty shot goal called by Cleary and scored by Fernand Majeau, Coach Harrington was not as discouraged as he might have been. The defeat was the locals' first at the Lachine rink, their two previous games there having ended in 3-3 tie.

"The story will have a different ending when we get back to Boston," he declared as the players showered and dressed in the cubbyhole called the visitors' room. "The ice up here is natural, the rink is smaller, and the refereeing a bit hard to understand," he pointed out, adding, however, that "Lachine was certainly flying."

As Ty Anderson, who again stood out on defense, said, "Those Canadians played well enough and hard enough to win two hockey games." It appeared they were taking no chances of losing that one, or even of having the issue in doubt, for they kept the pressure on continually from the opening whistle, and sent five men up the ice though they were ahead in the scoring.

**Frazier Outstanding**

If it had not been for the work of Ted Frazier in the Olympics' goal, the Rapides might have won by a staggering score. Ted gave his best exhibition of the year, and the way in which the Canadians kept him on the jump can be seen by the stops—15 in the first period, 14 in the second, and 11 in the third. In contrast, Lachine's Patsy Sequin had six, five, and five.

Hago plans to use the same lineup tomorrow night. The only change last night from the one which has gone through the four play-off games was Jim Feeley at defense in place of Art Smith. Jim's ankle was much better, although it did cause him to rest oftener.

**'Pic Points**

Scorers for Boston last night were Buddy Foster, who put away Anderson's rebound in the first period; Paul Guibord, who made one of his patented slaps of a face-off pass from Foster in the second period; and Johnny Fitzgerald, who combined with Bob Jeremiah and Ernie Garron in the third.

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Working with Cleary last night was Archie Wilcox, who started the season coaching Verdun Bulldogs. Archie is a former Montreal Maroons and Boston Bruins star and is very popular with the Canadian rooters.

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The size of the Lachine rink can be estimated from the seating capacity—1,800. The fact that there is no heat in the building, however, does not dull the ardor of the fans, who at times sound as though they were 18,000 strong.

* * *

Hago was disappointed mainly in the team's failure to capitalize on clean breaks. Cliff Thompson twice, and Gerry Desrosiers, once, had only Sequin to beat but could not flash the red light. On another occasion Walsh and Anderson were left holding hands in front of the Lachine goal with no one covering when a pass out went from the corner back to and over the blue line. But then, the home forces missed a few themselves, Gib James even failing to put a shot on the net when he broke away in the last minute.

* * *

The Rapides are due to leave Montreal tonight and arrive in Boston tomorrow morning. Coach Paul Armand said he would bring a full roster of 14 players.

## Rolling Pucks

The fortunes of the Bruins have been favorable of late. They were upset by Americans, 4 to 2, last Saturday night. Fortunately, however, Eddie Shore did not appear with the Amerks or his many admirers would have immediately set up a cry that his presence turned the trick.

Last night the Bruins defeated Rangers in a genuinely crucial contest and that victory also halted the possibilities of more shouting that had Shore been with the Bruins they would have come through. As matters turned out everything seemed to work for the best.

* * *

Although the Bruins will do their utmost to conquer Rangers in New York tomorrow night they cannot apply the pressure so very seriously knowing that regardless of the result, they still can gain the necessary points for first place in the final game of the season, here Sunday, against Canadiens.

* * *

Those Rangers complain bitterly at the actions of the Boston hockey fans in that they persist in throwing things on the ice at every opportunity. At the same time Rangers are a little to blame because of their own exasperating tactics. Twice last night Frankie Boucher held up play to send men over to the penalty box to ascertain time left for penalized Rangers and the 16,000 fans were impatient to get on with the game.

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The game might easily have developed into a repetition of the last affair here except for two facts, the refereeing of Bill Stewart as compared with the work of Norman Lamport last time and the greater amount of defensive play.

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Certainly Bobby Bauer, diminutive right winger of the Bruins, proved his right to the Lady Byng honors as against another claimant, Clint Smith of the Rangers, last night. Both played well, but Bauer's record is overwhelming to that of Smith. The Boston player is tied for second in the scoring list and added a goal last night, Smith has been out for several games and does not figure in the scoring list at all.

* * *

Two other figures were open for comparison—team captains, Dit Clapper of Bruins and Art Coulter of Rangers. Both men are eligible for the league valuable player honor, the Hart trophy. The Boston veteran proved himself a much better all-round defenseman than Coulter last night in that he staged several rushes and yet recovered to protect his position. Coulter makes only abbreviated rushes and devotes all attention to the defense, a much easier game assignment.

* * *

Incidentally Dit Clapper was voted the Dufresne trophy by the local hockey writers before the game last night. The trophy is for the most valuable player to the Bruins for the season on Boston ice. Eddie Shore and Tiny Thompson each won it twice. There is a chance that this will be retired this year and the silver plate go to Clapper permanently.

Web Morse

## Broberg Unanimous Choice

Gustave Broberg, six-foot, one-inch Dartmouth forward from Torrington, Conn., dominates the 1940 Eastern Intercollegiate League all-star basketball team just as he outshone all rivals during the league season.

Broberg was good enough to break the individual scoring record for the second time in his two years of varsity competition and for the second year in a row to become the only unanimous choice of seven coaches of league teams who annually select the team for the Associated Press.

There wasn't even an argument from anyone except Jim Bennett of Cornell. Bennett was chosen for the first team by five of the seven coaches and the other two gave him second-place votes. Thus on a basis of two points for a first-team selection and one for second, he gained 12 points to Broberg's 14.

**Rest of Team**

With these two at the forward positions, the rest of the team is composed of Wellington Ramsey, Cornell, center, and two captains, Robert White, of Dartmouth, and Thomas Erickson, co-captain of Yale, at guards. Each received nine points in the voting.

In pacing Dartmouth to its third straight league championship with a record of 11 victories in 12 games, Broberg scored 180 points to shatter the scoring mark of 159 he established as a sophomore last year. He made 67 field goals and 46 foul points, missing only one free throw all season. He made no effort at an "iron man" record, frequently playing only about half of a game.

Bennett was third in the scoring race with 142 points, four less than Albie (Mite) Myers of Columbia, who was named as a second-team forward. Myers polled nine points, including first-team votes as both guard and forward.

**Second Team**

Voting for the second team was more varied, due in part to the coaches' habit of shifting players from one position to another. In addition to Myers, who received five points for forward and four for guard, Charles Lutz Jr., Harvard captain, was selected for two positions and Henry Soleliac, Jr., of Pennsylvania for three.

Lutz and Johnny Myerholz of Princeton each received four points for a forward position, but Lutz also was named once as a second-team guard and was one coach's choice for first team. Soleliac polled four points as center, two as guard and one as forward. The second team guards are Dan Carmichael and Ed Green of Princeton, who polled six and three points, respectively.

The coaches who cast votes were Paul Mooney, Columbia; Blair Gullion, Cornell; Osborne B. Cowles, Dartmouth; Wesley Fesler, Harvard; Lon Jourdet, Pennsylvania; Franklin Cappon, Princeton, and Kenneth Loeffler, Yale.

The all-league selections (points in parentheses):

| First Team | Pos. | Second Team |
|---|---|---|
| Broberg, Dart (14) | f | Myers, Col (9) |
| Bennett, Cor (12) | f | Lutz, Har (5) |
| Ramsey, Cor (9) | c | Soleliac, Pa. (7) |
| White, Dart (9) | g | Carmichael, Prin (6) |
| Erickson, Yale (9) | g | Green, Prin (3) |

**Honorable Mention**

Forwards—Meyerholz, Princeton (4); Ingley, Yale (2).

Centers—Pearson, Dartmouth (3); Sullivan, Dartmouth (2); Dunbar, Cornell (2); Stevens, Yale (1).

Guards—Buckley, Harvard (2); Jolly, Cornell (2); Seelbach, Yale (1); Parmer, Dartmouth (1); Busse, Princeton (1).

## College Nines Start League Play April 6

The eleventh annual championship tournament of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League will begin on Saturday, April 6, with both the joint holders of the 1939 crown in action, according to the schedule announced yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, executive director of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics and secretary-treasurer of the league.

The first day's play in the 42-game, 11-week campaign will see Harvard meeting Columbia in New York and Cornell facing Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. The Ithacans and the Cantabs tied for the title a year ago, when they each finished with nine victories and three defeats.

Only one double-header has been originally scheduled, this one involving Dartmouth and Princeton at Nassau on May 11. Yale will open its campaign on April 12, Princeton the following day and Dartmouth on April 19.

The schedule:

April 6, Harvard at Columbia, Cornell at Pennsylvania; 12, Cornell at Yale; 13, Cornell at Princeton; 17, Columbia at Pennsylvania; 19, Dartmouth at Pennsylvania, Harvard at Cornell; 20, Princeton at Cornell, Harvard at Pennsylvania; 24, Princeton at Columbia; 26, Pennsylvania at Columbia; 27, Dartmouth at Cornell, Harvard at Princeton, Pennsylvania at Yale.

May 1, Dartmouth at Yale, Columbia at Cornell; 3, Cornell at Harvard; 4, Cornell at Dartmouth, Yale at Columbia, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 8, Columbia at Princeton; 11, Yale at Pennsylvania, Cornell at Columbia, Dartmouth at Princeton (2 games); 15, Columbia at Yale; 17, Pennsylvania at Dartmouth, Princeton at Harvard; 18, Pennsylvania at Harvard, Dartmouth at Columbia, Yale at Cornell; 22, Harvard at Dartmouth; 25, Dartmouth at Harvard, Pennsylvania at Cornell, Princeton at Yale; 31, Columbia at Dartmouth.

June 1, Columbia at Harvard, Princeton at Pennsylvania; 8, Yale at Princeton; 15, Yale at Dartmouth; 18, Harvard at Yale; 19, Yale at Harvard.

### Eastern Amateur Hockey

*By the Associated Press*

**Results March 12**

At River Vale, N. J.: Atlantic City Sea Gulls 4, River Vale Skeeters 3 (overtime).

At Washington: Washington 6, New York 4.

## Finnish Relief

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Though peace has been declared in the Finnish-Russian war, Taisto Maki will go through with his Finnish Relief Fund exhibition running tour as scheduled, it was announced today by Dan Ferris, chairman of the track and field committee of the Finnish Relief Fund.

Ferris said cessation of hostilities probably would mean the tour would not be extended beyond the last appearance now booked, for May 17 in Los Angeles. "But there still will be need for money in Finland," he added, "and the proceeds from the meets in which Maki runs will be turned over to the Finnish Relief Fund Committee of which former President Hoover is chairman."

## Graduation Not Too Severe For Big Green Winter Teams

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HANOVER, N. H.—1940 in winter sports for Dartmouth meant the retention of two championships—skiing and basketball—the loss of one title—hockey—and the rise of a fourth major sport—swimming.

What 1941 will bring is unpredictable, but graduation will not be too severe on the various squads in June.

Hit the least will be the championship quintet. Capt. Bob White, extremely valuable guard, and Jim Sullivan, high scoring center and chief asset of the defense in taking the rebounds off the opponent's backboard, will both be graduating in the spring. Nevertheless the two ace forwards, Gus Broberg and Stubby Pearson, return, as does guard Bill Parmer.

**Second Team Remains**

The entire second team will remain. In addition veteran Vin Else, out most of the winter with an injury, is expected back. Likewise an undefeated freshman five will jump to the varsity next December.

Coach Karl Michael, who has revitalized Dartmouth swimming, will lose Capt. Paul Dyer, diver, Art Ostrander, free style distance, Bill Harriman, Don Cobb, Jim Whitcomb, all sprinters, and Dick Campbell, backstroke. Here again the high scoring punch remains for another year, and from a strong freshman squad, varsity material is expected.

**Hockey Situation**

Hockey, with its leanest material in many years, will find the departure of Capt. Danny Sullivan, Mal Cross and Sammy Snow a deep loss. Sullivan, one of the all-time greats in Green hockey, will leave a tremendous gap to fill. Snow was a first line wing, and Cross one of the most versatile players Jeremiah has ever coached. The freshman material had an in-and-out season.

The ski team's smashing victories in what was expected to be an off-season silenced for the time being the thought that the Green was weakening in skiing. Capt. Percy Rideout and Bob Skinner will be the chief stars to graduate, but the holdovers will be strong and the freshman material is promising.

## Teachers Court Title Winners

GORHAM, Maine (AP)—New Britain, Conn., Teachers College, with eight wins and no defeats, took top honors in the New England Teachers College Basketball Conference unofficial final standings.

Clifford O. T. Wieden, Athletic Director of Gorham Normal, released the standings.

Runner-up was Hyannis, Mass., Teachers College with five wins and one loss. Order in which others finished was: Farmington, Maine, Normal; Rhode Island College of Education; Fitchburg, Mass., Teachers College; Gorham Normal; Keene, N. H., Normal, and Salem, Mass., Teachers College.

## *Hitter and Owner Confer*

Jimmy Foxx, heavy hitting first baseman of the Red Sox, and Tom Yawkey, owner of the club, discussing the team chances at Sarasota, Fla., where the Red Sox are preparing for the coming season

## Huskies' Coach Gives Praise To Two Performers

Northeastern's varsity track men were ordered this morning by Coach Jerry Tatton to rest up indefinitely from their winter labors. Jerry had a little extra pat on the back for two of his performers, whose record-breaking feats at Maine last Saturday went completely unnoticed hereabouts.

The first pat went to George Shanker of Dorchester, who ran the low hurdles in 8.1s to better the meet record of 8.2s held jointly by John Gowell of Maine and Ray Henderson of Northeastern. Shanker also broke the college and cage record which is held by Gowell.

The second pat went to Sophomore Francis Corcoran who sprinted 70 yards in 7.2s, by far the fastest ever recorded in the Maine cage.

The meet record for the 70-yard distance was 7.6s held jointly by Sid Hurwitz, former Roxbury Memorial star, and Jack Caswell of Northeastern. The Maine college and cage record was 7.4s.

The Huskies enjoyed a successful indoor season and now will rest for approximately a month before starting their outdoor campaign. The same procedure will be followed with the star-studded freshmen who were undefeated in their lengthy season.

## Harvard Coaches

William J. Bingham '16, Director of Athletics at Harvard University, announced last night that the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University has approved the appointment of J. Neil Stahley as varsity football backfield coach for 1940 and of Clarence E. Boston Jr. '39 as head freshman football coach for 1940.

The Committee also approved the appointment of John J. Witherspoon '37 to succeed Stahley as head coach of lacrosse for 1940 and of Richard W. Snibbe to succeed Witherspoon as freshman lacrosse coach for 1940.

Harvard and Yale sent 24 track athletes abroad last season for the fourteenth meeting between American and English universities.

## Sports Around the Hub

### Harlow Rumors Circulate Again

Perhaps these changes in the football coaching staff at Harvard again give rise to the question of how much longer Dick Harlow is to remain as head coach. The change giving the most indication is that in which Neil Stahley transfers from freshman coach to backfield coach. He has done this before, but has never dropped the position of lacrosse coach too.

Clarence "Chief" Boston, blocking back on the 1936 Harvard team, has taken over the freshman task, and John J. Witherspoon, '37, freshman lacrosse coach, succeeds Stahley. Richard Snibbe, former St. John's College lacrosse star, will take over the Crimson freshmen stickers.

Rumors that Harlow would take the University of Maryland coaching job were circulating last fall and even as late as last January there was some doubt as to whether the birds' egg professor would change allegiance. Evidently he will play out this coming fall season, but the coaching announcement yesterday would imply that this is to be his last term here.

* * *

The annual New England badminton championships will be held this week end at the University Club.

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Coach Mel Collard was due to meet his varsity baseball candidates at the Boston University gym late this afternoon, and expected from 15-18 to report. With several regulars lost from last year, there are quite a few positions open. Missing are Johnny Walker, regular catcher for three years, Capt. Bob Leahy, Stan Stocklosa, and Dave Abrams of the pitching staff, and John "Yama" Quinn, shortstop, who has been declared ineligible.

* * *

Dan Sullivan, captain of Dartmouth this winter, who tied with Roger Hazen of Yale for the Quad League scoring crown, is said to be interested in joining the Boston Olympics next season. Sullivan has been called the finest American college hockey player of this season.

The N. E. A. A. A. U. is pretty busy these days. On Saturday night it will hold three novice events in conjunction with the Two-State track championships at the Boston Y. M. C. A. Events will include a 40-yard dash, one-mile run, and running high jump. Also on Saturday will be held the Association's wrestling championships at the Boston Y. M. C. U., on Boylston Street. Then on March 30, the A. A. U.'s Gymnastic Committee will present its 14th annual junior and senior gymnastic championships under auspices of the Hope High School A. A. in Providence. And then to top it all off, the Board of Managers will hold its March meeting next Monday evening at the Hotel Lenox.

### Middlebury Elects

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. (AP)—Robert Gale of Stowe, a junior, has been named captain of next year's ski team at Middlebury College, the athletic council announced. A member of the squad for three years, Gale has starred in downhill and slalom events.

### Colby Captains

WATERVILLE, Maine (AP)—Ed Loring of Framingham, Mass., and Al Rimosukas of Windsor, Conn., have been named captains of Colby's hockey and basketball teams respectively.

# National Ski Favorites Gather on Slopes of Rugged Cascades—Westerners Invade

## Competition Billed to Decide Four-Way Champion of Nation

### Dick Durrance Withdraws

**BELLINGHAM, Wash., March 13 (AP)—Withdrawal of Dick Durrance, former Dartmouth ace, now of Sun Valley, Idaho, from the National four-way skiing championships threw the race for combined honors wide open last night—eve of the tourney's opening at Mount Baker.**

**Durrance wired tournament officials his duties would prevent him from participating. He had been considered a top threat in downhill, slalom, and cross-country events.**

**Pacific Northwest Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—The pick of the nation's "stave-men" get together on the snow laden slopes of the rugged Cascades this week to decide the No. 1 all-around skier in the United States.

Occasion is the National Four-way ski championships, with competition scheduled in downhill, slalom, and cross-country racing, and jumping. It won't be enough to be proficient in one of these events, for the important honors will go to the skier who compiles the largest total of points in all four contests.

The Northwest's biggest meet of the season opened today with downhill racing at Mount Baker. Tomorrow the ski experts attempt to weave in-and-out through the slalom gates placed at extreme angles to test the top-notch skiman.

**Continues Friday**

After a day for travel, the tournament continues Friday with cross-country running on an 18 kilometer course at Snoqualmie pass. And for Sunday's wind-up, a dessert course will be served to suit the public's taste—the thrills of ski jumping.

On the new Olympian hill at the Snoqualmie Ski Bowl, the National Four-Way competitors will complete their tournament. But this National tourney wind-up is only the beginning of Sunday's entertainment. A special "open" event on the Class A hill constructed by the Milwaukee railroad at their Ski Bowl resort, will see ski jumpers striving for a new American competitive record.

While the distance to travel has prevented many ranking skiers from attending the Four-Way championships, the leading jumpers in the Nation are on hand for this special event. Alf Engen, who recently won the 1940 United States jumping title at Berlin, New Hampshire, is the headliner.

**Sun Valley Champ**

Sun Valley's champ meets his severest rival again in Torger Tokle of New York, also eager to win the big championship. Coming from a small Norwegian town, Tokle amazed ski-jumping experts by gaining major honors in most all the big tournaments the past two years, and was the only jumper to approach the great Reidar Anderson on his tour last year.

Other jumping stars coming for the open event include Tom Mobraaten from Canada, Sig Ulland from Leavenworth, Wash., Olav Ulland of Seattle, and Olaf Rodegard of Portland.

The $18,000 Olympian hill is untried by top-notch skiers, and thousands of spectators will be on hand expecting a new North American competitive record. The present record is 257 feet.

Engen is also entered in the Four-way meet, as are Karl Baadsvik and Al Brenner from Toronto.

A large Northwest group will be seeking the coveted Four-way title. Rodegard and Hjalmar Hvam of the Cascade Ski Club, Portland, Sig Hall of the Seattle Ski club, and Carl Neu and Tass Gjolme of the University of Washington will give Durrance and Engen all the contest they want.

♦ ♦ ♦

A suggestion expected to come before the National basketball rules committee this year has to do with raising the baskets from 10 feet to 12 feet above the floor.

University of Washington coach Hec Edmundson is a member of that committee, but before leaving for the Kansas City meeting he wanted a demonstration of the new suggestion. So Hec rigged-up two 12-foot baskets and jut his Husky varsity squad through a work-out.

The idea of the suggestion is to minimize the advantage of tall players, tapping in rebounds and controlling the ball. But the entire Washington squad were against the new suggestion, after a long practice session.

Coach Edmundson voiced the following opinion: "Although the higher basket will cut down the chance for rebound shots by tall players, it will give them a great advantage by allowing more time in which to judge the ball off the backboard.

"The higher baskets would mean the rangy athletes would still recover the ball off the backboards, but instead of taking rebound shots as they do now, they will have to pass the ball out to another player. In this way, the plan has some merit, but I don't believe there will be any change this year."

♦ ♦ ♦

Washington State College major sports teams are not doing as well as Cougar minor sports competitors. The W. S. C. riflemen recently won the 1940 Intercollegiate Gallery and Rifle championships, with a total of 3,729 points out of 4,000. University of California at Los Angeles was second, and the University of Washington third.

**Bob Cahn**

## Bruins Regain League Lead From Rangers

**National Hockey League**

| | W | L | T | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 30 | 12 | 4 | 163 | 96 | 64 |
| Rangers | 27 | 11 | 9 | 136 | 77 | 63 |
| Toronto | 23 | 16 | 6 | 116 | 95 | 52 |
| Chicago | 21 | 19 | 6 | 105 | 116 | 48 |
| Detroit | 16 | 24 | 6 | 86 | 119 | 38 |
| Americans | 14 | 28 | 4 | 95 | 130 | 32 |
| Canadiens | 10 | 31 | 5 | 84 | 152 | 25 |

**Result March 12**

**Boston 2, Rangers 1.**

**By Web Morse**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

When it counts the most, it looks as if the Bruins are quite capable of coming through. Last night they needed two points to regain first place in the National Hockey League standing and practically clinch that post. Opposing the Bruins were the New York Rangers, arch rivals and coming play-off opponents. Rangers also were seeking points, more anxiously, if possible, than the B's were. When the 60 minutes of play had passed, however, it was the Bruins who had secured the important points as a result of defeating Rangers, 2 to 1.

**Boston's Third Line**

Rangers adopted a new form of strategy for them, in that they threw their first two lines against the Boston first two lines, seemingly to cover, and leaned upon their third line to out-play and out-score the local third line. At times it looked good, but in the waning minutes of the battle, with the scored tied at one-all, it was the Boston third line that rapped in the winning goal.

The New Yorkers have won four out of seven games from the Bruins this season, but Boston fans will point out to you that most of those came with the locals operating shorthanded. Last night Rangers were shorthanded, Mac Colville being sidelined from the first line and a raw rookie, Johnny Polich, former Loyola (Calif.) University football star, patrolling in his place.

**Ruled Unassisted**

Official scorers had a difficult time of it on the first and last goals. Phil Watson, it seems, deflected Ott Heller's long shot into the Boston net at 16:50 of the first period, although the scorers ruled Heller unassisted on first decision. The winning goal was similar in that the scorers ruled Jackson the goal on a long shot that afterward Eddie Wiseman admitted he had deflected into the net. The second goal of the game was the cleanest and best of the night, Bauer converting a fast passout from Schmidt.

The two teams now head for New York to play a second game on Thursday. If the Bruins win that, they clinch first place because the Broadway inhabitants will have ended their regular season. If Rangers win, the Bruins still have Canadiens to meet here Sunday night, and a tie or win will do the trick. Bruins take first place on the greater number of victories for the season should the two teams complete their schedules with the same number of points.

A capacity attendance of 16,304 viewed the game.

## *National A. A. U. Title Defenders*

**Denver Nuggets**

**Left to right: Bob (Ace) Gruenig, Ralph Bishop, Dick Wells, Jack McCracken, Bob Marsh, Art Unger, Tee Connelley and Werner Frank**

## Baseball Training Camp Briefs

*By the Associated Press*

AVALON, Calif.—The Chicago Cubs prepared to set out for the mainland and their first exhibition game with the White Sox today minus a regular third sacker (Stan Hack), a regular center fielder (Hank Leiber), and their most famous pitcher (Dizzy Dean). Hack, who has been recuperating, was due in from Los Angeles today, but holdouts Dean and Leiber haven't been heard from lately.

♦ ♦ ♦

BRADENTON, Fla. — Hank Greenberg is hitting as hard as a left fielder as he used to when he played first base, but it appears he still has a lot to learn about fielding his new position. Hank was over near center field yesterday when Cookie Lavagetto belted a triple that started Brooklyn's five-run rally. A moment later he had to do a lot more road work on Roy Cullenbine's pop-fly double.

ORLANDO, Fla. — President Clark Griffith of Washington's Senators says Alejandro Carrasquel is going to be a better pitcher this year because of a talk about letting up against certain batters. "I took him up in my room for an hour and really poured it on about letting up," said Griffith. "He heard things he won't hear in a long time."

♦ ♦ ♦

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The two most recent arrivals in the New York Yankees' camp, Joe Di Maggio and Red Ruffing, are full of ambition for the coming season. Di Maggio hopes to lead the league in batting again and take home runs and runs-batted-in honors as well. Ruffing says he expects to win at least 20 games this year

♦ ♦ ♦

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—As fans at the St. Louis Browns' camp see it, the broad smile on Manager Fred Haney's face may be attributed to the hitting of Chet Laabs, the improved hurling arm of Jake Wade and the impressive fielding of Joe Gallagher. Johnny Berardino's quick recovery may have something to do with it.

♦ ♦ ♦

WINTER HAVEN, Fla. — Bill Terry keeps trying hard to make trades that will strengthen his New York Giants but all he's been able to get so far was a ground keeper who has been serving the Cleveland Indians. After Monday's game he drove to Fort Myers to confer with Cleveland officials and visited the Boston Bees at Bradenton. "I asked Bob Quinn to name his own price on the man I wanted," said Terry, "but he told me he just wouldn't make a deal for the man."

♦ ♦ ♦

PASADENA, Calif. — Jimmy Dykes' big problem seems to be what to do with all his Chicago White Sox infielders. He likes Jimmy Webb as understudy to shortstop Luke Appling and Bob Kennedy to fill in if Jack Hayes has knee trouble again. Don Kolloway also looks good and may oust Kennedy from the relief job.

♦ ♦ ♦

TAMPA, Fla.—Don't look now—or maybe you'd better while it's still there—Manager Bill McKechnie of the Cincinnati Reds thinks his outfield is all set for 1940. Mike McCormick from Indianapolis seems to plug that left field hole and also to offer the possibility of a .300-hitting garden trio.

"Looks like he can do it all," said McKechnie.

♦ ♦ ♦

ST PETERSBURG, Fla.—Even if Dolph Camilli doesn't sign, the Brooklyn Dodgers seem to have a pretty good first baseman in Bert Hass, up from Nashville with the Southern Association batting title in his pocket. In four exhibtion games, Bert has batted in eight runs, four of them with a pair of homers off Detroit pitching yesterday.

♦ ♦ ♦

ANAHEIM, Calif. — Southpaw Herman Besse looks like he is going to click for the Philadelphia Athletics. In three games he has pitched nine innings, eight of them scoreless, given up eight hits and four runs. He gave the Hollywood Stars only one blow in yesterday's three frames. Rookie Catcher Hal Wagner and Third Baseman Al Rubeling also are showing improvement.

♦ ♦ ♦

BRADENTON, Fla.—Les Scarsella, Buddy Hassett and Maxie West give the Boston Bees three left-hand hitters at the top of the batting order, but Casey Stengel thinks he'll try it that way for a while. Casey is encouraged by Detroit's determination to use its regular line-up in today's exhibition, saying, "See how tough they figure us."

♦ ♦ ♦

TAMPA, Fla.—Still hopeful of getting some good results, Ray Blades of the St. Louis Cardinals planned to use his right-handers against Cincinnati today. Three of his southpaws issued 11 passes yesterday and the Cards lost 8-2 to the Reds. Blades probably could use his heavy-hitting holdouts, too, but Joe Medwick and Don Padgett still are sitting tight.

♦ ♦ ♦

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Danny Litwhiler, one of the few real Pennsylvanians on the Phillies' squad, gets his first test under fire against Syracuse today and Manager Doc Prothro is hoping he'll do well. Danny, possessor of an impressive minor-league clouting record, distinguished himself yesterday with several long drives, any one of which would have gone for a homer at Shibe Park.

## Phelps, Candidate No. 1

KANSAS CITY, March 13 (AP)—Thirty minutes after officials of the National Intercollegiate Basketball Association decided to select a "Little All-America" court team, Milton Phelps of San Diego, Calif., State sank a field goal from midcourt to give his team a 36-35 victory in the final three seconds.

He immediately became candidate No. 1 for one of the watches to be presented to the quintet selected by a committee of which E. C. Quigley, umpire-in-chief of the National League and veteran basketball arbiter is head.

San Diego, trailing for more than 38 of the 40 minutes, sent East Central State of Ada, Okla., home by the same margin by which the Californians lost to Southwestern of Kansas in the 1939 finals.

Another candidate for a forward all-star berth is Hazen Ward, diminutive forward of the rabbit-like team from Texas Wesleyan. He hurried into the coffin corner 11 times for goals from his pet position as the states outraced Warrensburg, Mo., Teachers, 40 to 36. It was the twenty-second victory in 24 games for the Fort Worth team.

Center favorites are Robert Carpenter of East Texas State, who equaled his own tournament scoring record with 23 points, and Harold (Peanuts) Hull of the Maryville (Mo.) Teachers.

Hull and his mates, unbeaten for more than a year, were forced to hurry all the way to eliminate a determined Simpson College. Hull broke away for 12 points.

Don Delauer, guard for San Diego, won consideration for one of the backcourt jobs with his exhibition in last night's thriller. Five times in the first half he sneaked up to drop in a basket over the Oklahoma defense. His companion might be Wally Engdahl, captain of the Superior, Wis., Teachers, and a hero in the triumph over Upper Iowa University.

Tournament play was resumed today.

## Talbert Upsets Shields

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 13 (AP)—In the only upset of the day, 20-year-old William Talbert of Cincinnati defeated Frank Shields of New York, seeded No. 5 in the feature match of the Bermuda tennis championships yesterday.

The scores were 3—6, 6—0, 6—3, as the youngster marked up his second major conquest. Previously he had defeated Brownlow Eve, the Bermuda champion.

Mrs. William Freisenbruch of Bermuda, defending women's champion, defeated Mariette Arguimbeau of Hartford, Conn., 6—1, 7—5.

All the other seeded stars in the men's division came through the day successfully.

The sumaries included:

**Men's Singles**

Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, defeated J. McRee, 6—0, 6—2
Gardnar Mulloy, Miami, Fla., defeated J. Rilhiluoma, 6—3, 6—4.
Henry Prusoff, Seattle, defeated William Freisenbruch, Bermuda, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated W. B. Reese, 2—6, 6—4, 6—0.
Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., defeated D. C. A. Goolden, Bermuda, 6—4, 6—3.

**Women's Singles**

Pat Cummings, Westfield, N. J., defeated Gladys Hutchings, Bermuda, 6—2, 6—2.
Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Boston, defeated Pauline Richards, 6—1, 6—0.
Louise Raymond, Scarsdale, N. Y., defeated Margot Powell, 8—6, 6—3.
Millicent Hirsch, New York City, defeated M. Lee, 6—4, 10—8.
Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, defeated A. Mann, 12—10, 6—3.
Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mrs. L. McDaniel, 6—0, 6—2.

**Women's Doubles**

Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Betz defeated Miss Powell and Mrs. Herapath, 6—1, 6—4.
Miss Hirsch and Miss Lee defeated Miss Mann and Mrs. E. W. Harte, 6—2, 6—3.
Gracyn Wheeler, Los Angeles and Miss Pedersen defeated Miss H. Jones and Miss M. Bertles, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

**Men's Doubles**

Frank Shields and Gilbert Hall won by default from Maj. N. M. Hughes Hallett and Maj. E. W. Harte.

**National Intercollegiate Basketball Tourney**

*By the Associated Press*

**(First Round at Kansas City)**

**Results March 12**

Texas Wesleyan, Ft. Worth, Texas, 40; Warrensburg, Mo., Teachers 36.
Maryville (Mo.) Teachers College 45, Simpson College (Indianola, Iowa) 44.
Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan., 36, Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa, 30.
San Diego (Calif.) State 36, East Central (Okla.) State 35.
Peru, Neb., State Teachers 49, Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., 46.
Kansas Wesleyan 45, Arkansas State College, Conway, 33.
Delta State College, Cleveland, Miss., 43, Dakota Wesleyan, Mitchell, S. D., 31.
Superior, Wis., Teachers 55, Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa, 42.

**College Hockey**

*By the Associated Press*

**Result March 12**

At Hershey, Pa.: Penn State 6, Lafayette 2.

## Provincial Hockey League

**Play-off Standing**

**Series A—Best 3 of 5 Games**

| | W | L | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sherbrooke | 3 | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| Valleyfield | 1 | 3 | 6 | 17 |

**Valleyfield eliminated.**

**Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games**

| | W | L | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 2 | 0 | 8 | 5 |
| Verdun | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 |

**Verdun eliminated.**

**Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games**

| | W | L | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lachine | 2 | 0 | 15 | 4 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 0 | 2 | 4 | 15 |

**St. Hyacinthe eliminated.**

**Series D—Best 2 of 3 Games**

| | W | L | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Lachine | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 |

**Third game at Boston Thursday**

**Results March 12**

**Lachine 4, Boston 3.**
**Sherbrooke 9, Valleyfield 1.**

## Siftings

**Olympics**

The International Olympic Committee has appointed Werner Klingenberg of Germany, its Secretary General, to succeed the late Lieut.-Col. Berdez of Switzerland . . . On invitation of the I. O. C., Klingenberg had acted as its Assistant Secretary since the XIth Olympic Games in Berlin, thereby acquiring wide experience in the conduct of the business of the I. O. C. . . . At the moment little Finland is not sending out information about the 1940 Games (scheduled to be held in Helsinki in July and August) for obvious reasons.

♦ ♦ ♦

Oklahoma Aggies have tentatively accepted an invitation to compete in the 46th annual Penn Relay Carnival on Franklin Field, April 26-27 . . . The number of acceptances to date exceeds that of last season by 17 . . . High schools have entered 161, the colleges, 60 and the prep schools, 26.

♦ ♦ ♦

Coach Andy Coakley, for more than a quarter-century director of varsity baseball at Columbia, will launch his Lions on a new season this week . . . Meanwhile, the varsity and freshman eight-oared crews, led by Capt. Henry Remmer, have been daring the ice floes of the Harlem on favorable days . . . Only one man will be lost from last year's varsity.

♦ ♦ ♦

**Reversed Trend**

The latest trend in baseball is daytime practice and night-time games, but the U. of Michigan diamond squad does just the reverse . . . Coach Ray Fisher has had 4,000-watt lights installed around the batting nets in Yost Field House so his men can practice evenings . . . One of Michigan's "mighty mites" has been elected captain of the 1940-41 basketball team . . . He is Herb Brogran of Lansing . . . Coach Bennie Oosterbaan says Brogran "is one of the quickest starting men I have ever seen when he has the ball."

♦ ♦ ♦

Hugo Otopalik, Iowa State College wrestling coach, has been appointed a member of the National A. A. U. wrestling committee . . . Iowa State, incidently will be host to the National A. A. U. wrestling meet, April 5 and 6 . . . Purdue is planning a golf instruction clinic, April 10-11 . . . Wilbur Shaw, twice winner of the 500-mile race at Indianapolis Speedway has written an interesting booklet: "Why I became a Race Driver" . . . Coach Forrest (Spec) Towns called upon his Georgia track aspirants recently to expedite the laying of cinders on a new track as a substitute for the usual workout.

**D. G. D.**

## *In the Dugout*

***By Rumill***

**As Evans and Bush See Them**

SARASOTA, Fla., March 13—Over in Tampa the other day Billy Evans, who directs minor league operations for the Red Sox, and Donie Bush, manager of the Boston farm at Louisville, were sitting in the sun bleachers watching the Sox defeat the Cincinnati Reds in an exhibition game. Their conversation was interesting.

Evans: "Ted Williams swings that bat like a toothpick, doesn't he?"

Bush: "Say, that boy's the greatest hitter I've seen in many a day. He'll drive a ball as far as anybody. I don't care who you name."

Evans: "Remember when we had Ted and Jim Tabor at Sarasota two or three years ago, and Joe (Cronin) called you up on the telephone and asked you if you wanted them?" (Bush was then managing the Minneapolis club.)

**Came After Them**

Bush: "Do I remember! Why I wouldn't even wait for Joe to send them over to my camp. I drove right over and got them. At that time Williams thought he was in a slump if he went up four times without a hit."

Evans: "He still thinks so."

Bush: "Who's that pitching, Billy?"

Evans: "That's Randy Heflin. I picked him up in Fredericksburg, Virginia, when he was still in high school. Hasn't he got a beautiful delivery? He was throwing just like that the first day I saw him. We didn't have to touch him. That boy's going to be a pretty good pitcher in two or three years. He was a great all-round athlete in high school. Played football, baseball and basketball. Duke University wanted to give him the school. But he decided he would rather get an early start in baseball than go to college. We had him at Rocky Mount and Canton in 1938 and at Clarksdale (Cotton States League) in '39."

**Really Bearing Down**

Bush: "Paul Derringer looks as if he's breaking plenty of curves against the Red Sox. He's really bearing down. Made himself a great pitcher, didn't he?"

Evans: "That's what I like about the fellow. He's always giving you 100 per cent—even in an exhibition game. I think he's the greatest pitcher in the country right now. Marvelous control. Doesn't very often beat himself. Some of these Boston kids won't like breaking in against him."

Bush: "Who's this batting?"

Evans: "Joost, Eddie Joost, the Cincinnati infielder."

Bush: "I thought he was a better defensive player in the minor leagues than Eddie Miller, who is now with the Bees. I didn't like Miller, but I must have been wrong, because he did pretty well in the National League last year before he was injured. Miller stopped a lot of hard balls while I was watching him, but was out of position to throw most of the time."

Evans: "Bobby Doerr is a great defensive second baseman for my money. Bob does as much with his glove as any player I ever saw. How he can backhand those balls! And they talk about Gordon! That Doerr gets balls that the average infielder wouldn't touch. And he hits pretty good, too. Gets a lot of power for a small fellow."

Bush: "He's not so small."

Evans: "I know. But you know what I mean. He isn't big either."

Bush: "Look at that Cronin hit the ball. He's in great shape this spring."

Evans: "The greatest I ever saw him in. He went to Hot Springs, Va., for about two weeks and did a lot of walking."

Bush: "The first time I saw him I thought he was the world's worst hitter. He couldn't do anything with the bat. Now look at him. He's a master. Hits to all fields—and with power."

Evans: "Practice did it. Some of these kids ought to take a tip from him. Why, only the other day I saw him taking batting practice after everybody else had left the field. I take my hat off to him."

## Hockey at a Glance

**Results March 12**

*By the Associated Press*

**National League**
Boston 3, New York Rangers 1.

**International-American League**
Springfield 3, Philadelphia 2.

**American Association**
Minneapolis 9, Tulsa 7.

**Schedule March 13**

**International-American**
Providence at New Haven.
Hershey at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Pittsburgh.

**American Association**
Kansas City at Omaha.

**National Professional Basketball League**

*By the Associated Press*

**(Play-off at Oshkosh, Wis.)**

**Result March 12**

Oshkosh All-Stars 60, Akron (Ohio) Firestones 46.

## Yale Swimmers Win Collegiate Title in Final

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13 (AP) — Yale's swimming team, beaten only by Michigan, won the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association title last night with an easy 55-20 victory over Harvard.

The meet, which produced no records, saw the first defeat of the season for Eric Cutler, Harvard captain, who bowed to Howie Johnson in the 220 and to Rene Chouteau in the 440.

The latter race was as close as any ever seen in the Eli pool, the rivals swimming head to head until the final 15 yards when Chouteau went into the van by a single stroke.

Henry Curwen in the 100 and Arthur Bosworth in the 150-yard backstroke scored Harvard's only victories in the meet.

The summary:

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Yale (White, Gesner, Pope); Harvard, second (Harris, Kraus, Bosworth). Time 2:59.8.
220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Howie Johnson, Yale; Eric Cutler, Harvard, second; Bill Sanborn, Yale, third. Time 2:12.6.
50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Capt. Russ Duncan, Yale; Tom Britton, Yale, second; Henry Curwen, Harvard, third. Time 0:23.6.
Dive—Won by Jim Cook, Yale. 141.3; Don Munding, Yale, 123.03, second; Sagenkahn, Harvard, 110.46, third.
150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Bosworth, Harvard; Brueckel, Yale, second; White, Yale, third. Time 1:41.2.
200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Meyer, Yale; Kleppinger, Yale, second; Waldron, Harvard, third. Time 2:26.3.
100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Curwen, Harvard; MacLeman, Yale, second; Powers, Harvard, third. Time 0:53.6.
440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Rene Chouteau, Yale; Cutler, Harvard, second; Jaffray, Yale, third. Time 4:52.4.
400-Yard Freestyle Relay—Won by Yale (Higgins, Snyder, Duncan, Johnson); Harvard second (Powers, Stowell, Van Vort and Curwen). Time, 3:36.2.

**Rubin Beats Cochran**

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP)—Welker Cochran, defending champion in the world's three-cushion billiard tournament, was defeated, 52 to 32, by Arthur Rubin of New York City, in his second match last night.

## Colorado Basketball Five On Tour for Court Titles

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo., March 13—With their second consecutive Big Seven basketball championship pennant under their arm, Colorado University has hit out for other fields of competition before hanging up their satins for the year.

Twelve players of the Buffalo squad, led by Coach Forrest Cox, will carry the honors of the Rocky Mountain region into the New York Invitational tournament this week and the western division play-offs of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at Kansas City next week.

Colorado, flashing a high voltage offensive, wound up its season with 11 wins against one loss. The Silver and Golds scored an average of 50.7 points per game to an average of 36 points for their opponents.

Utah University, far behind with eight wins against four losses, pulled up in second position and Utah State College, runner-up last year, tied with Brigham Young University for third, each with seven victories and five defeats.

The other three teams were well down in the percentage column. Denver University, Colorado State College and Wyoming University all wound up their schedule with three wins and nine losses.

Floyd Morris '40, Utah State forward, walked off with high scoring honors. He accumulated 169 points in 12 games for an average of a shade over 14 tallies per game. His mark was 20 points better than the high mark of last year set by Delbert Bingham of Utah State but far from the 213 markers rung up by Jim Schwartz of Colorado U. two years ago.

In the Rocky Mountain Conference, or "Little Five," Montana State College, playing an abbreviated schedule of four official games, copped the championship. The Bobcats won three of their four games.

Colorado College and Colorado School of Mines, both playing their full schedule of 12 games, tied for second with eight wins and four setbacks. Greeley State College broke even with five lost and an equal number won. Western State College ended up in the cellar with only one triumph.

## Medalist Beaten At Belleair, Fla.

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 13 (AP)—Naomi Copic of Toledo upset highly favored Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., the medalist, 2 and 1, yesterday, in the first match play round of the annual Belleair women's golf tournament.

Miss Copic, who qualified with an 84 Monday to Miss Miley's 77, led one up at the turn and pushed her margin to three up at one point, but lost the 16th with a disastrous seven. She halved the 17th to close out the dark-haired Kentuckian.

**College Swimming**

*By the Associated Press*

**Results March 12**

**(At New Haven)**

Yale 55, Harvard 20.
Yale Freshmen 50, Harvard Freshmen 25.

**Big Six Basketball**

*By the Associated Press*

**(Play-off Final)**

**Result March 12**

At Wichita, Kan.: Kansas University 45, Oklahoma University 39.

## Exhibition Baseball

**Results March 12**

*By the Associated Press*

At St. Petersburg, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) 8, St. Louis (N) 2.
At Clearwater, Calif.—Brooklyn (N) 9, Detroit (A) 5.
At Anaheim, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) 6, Hollywood (PC) 4.


## WHERE TO DINE

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 650,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 884,240 |
| 1939 volume to date | 35,456,951 |
| 1938 volume to date | 47,458,667 |

## Some Stocks Are Higher In Erratic Market

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Aviation stocks rode out a storm of selling today to emerge as chief gainers in a market made erratic by the sudden Russo-Finnish truce.

The air lines, their shares obtaining public fancy, came to the support of wavering aircrafts and buyers moved in toward the close to help eradicate losses in other sections of the securities field. Transactions totaled about 650,000 shares.

A prediction by Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, that the big international line would show earnings of $2,000,000 for 1939 compared with $46,672 in 1938 was largely responsible for fractional boosts among the air carriers.

Favored most of the time were Douglas, Curtiss-Wright "A," Pan American Airways, Transcontinental & Western Air, United Air Lines, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, International Telephone, Union Carbide and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit.

Slanted lower were Dow Chemical, American Smelting, Westinghouse, International Nickel and Bethlehem.

### Finnish Bonds Rise

Finland 6s jumped 12 points today and Scandinavian bonds generally expanded a previous recovery on formal announcement of the Finnish-Russian peace.

The Finnish loan touched 80, double the low price at the height of the war decline in the Nordic bonds.

Up fractions to around 4 in late dealings were Copenhagen 5s, Norway 4s, Denmark 4½s, Copenhagen 4½s, Norway 4½s and Denmark 6s.

The balance of the foreign list held generally within a fractional range as did the main body of domestic bonds.

Ahead slightly were Germans 7s, Canada 4s, Peru 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 5s, Federal Light & Traction 5s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s.

Holding about unchanged were Texas Corp. 3½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Great Northern 4s.

U. S. Governments were 5-32 lower to 8-32 of a point higher in light dealings.

## Wheat Prices Drop Over 2c a Bushel

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP)—Wheat prices fell more than 2 cents a bushel today to the lowest level in eight days as the market reflected good snows over much of the grain belt and the Russian-Finnish peace.

Selling through houses with northwestern and eastern connections led the decline, bringing numerous stop loss orders into execution.

Talk of further peace moves in Europe and the much-needed beneficial moisture received by the spring wheat zone dominated trade developments.

## Money Market

**New York Quotations**

| | Today | Prev Day | Yr. Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call loan renewal | | | |
| Stock Exch | 1 % | 1 % | 1 % |
| Curb Exch | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Com Paper Prime | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| Time Money | | | |
| 60-90 days | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 4-6 months | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Bar silver | 34¾c | 34¾c | 42¾c |

**Boston Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money | 1¼% | 1¼% | 1¼% |
| Com paper | 1 | 1 | ¾@1 |
| Time money | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |

**Bankers Acceptance Market**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 days | ½@⅝% | ½@⅝% | ½@⅝% |
| 60 days | ½@⅝ | ½@⅝ | ½@⅝ |
| 90 days | ½@⅝ | ½@⅝ | ½@⅝ |
| 4 months | ½@⅝ | ½@⅝ | ½@⅝ |
| 5-6 months | ½@⅝ | ½@⅝ | ½@⅝ |

**London Market**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Short bills | 1 7-16% | 1 7-16% | ⅞% |
| 3 months | 1½@1⅝ | 1½@1⅝ | ⅞% |
| Par pd | 168s | 168s | 168s 5½d |
| Bar silver | 20½d | 20½d | 20½d |

**Central Bank Rates**

| | Per Cent | | Per Cent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 1 | Budapest | 4 |
| Boston | 1 | Calcutta | 3 |
| Chicago | 1½ | Copenhagen | 5½ |
| Cleveland | 1½ | Lisbon | 4-4½ |
| Dallas | 1 | London | 2 |
| Kansas City | 1 | Helsingfors | 4 |
| Minneapolis | 1½ | Buenos Aires | 3½ |
| New York | 1 | Madrid | 4 |
| Philadelphia | 1½ | Ottawa | 2½ |
| Richmond | 1½ | Oslo | 4½ |
| San Francisco | 1½ | Paris | 2 |
| St. Louis | 1 | Prague | 3 |
| Athens | 6 | Riga | 4½ |
| Amsterdam | 2 | Rome | 4½ |
| Berne | 1½ | Sofia | 6 |
| Berlin | 4 | Stockholm | 3 |
| Brussels | 2 | Tokyo | 3.29 |
| Bucharest | 3½ | | |

## Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 13

**Europe**

| Sterling: | Today Demand | Prev. Day Demand | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $3.74½ | $3.83 | $8.2397 |
| Cables | 3.74⅝ | 3.83 | 8.2397 |
| France—franc | .0211 | .0217‡ | .1 |
| Belgium—belga | .1695 | .1700 | .1695 |
| Switzerland—franc | .2243 | .2243 | 1 |
| Italy—lira | .0505 | .0505 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | †† | †† | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5310 | .5310 | 1 |
| Sweden—krona | .2382 | .2383 | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | .2273 | .2273 | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | .1933 | .1933 | .4537 |
| Greece—drachma | .0075 | .0075 | .0220 |
| Finland—finmark | .0155x | .0155x | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1765x | .1765x | .2961 |
| Portugal—escudo | .0367x | .0366x | .0748 |
| Rumania—leu | .0055x | .0063x | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0235x | .0235x | .0296 |

**South America**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina—peso† | .2350 | .2350 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis†‡ | .0505 | .0505 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso† | .0325 | .0350 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol† | .1800 | .1800 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso† | .3900 | .3900 | 1.7510 |

**Far East**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan—yen | .2347 | .2347 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3033 | .3330 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5360 | .5360 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2325 | .2437 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .0662 | .0637 | * |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .4412 | .4350 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .5000 |

**Canada**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canada—dollar | .8100 | .8300 | 1.6931 |

**Mexico**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico—peso | .1675x/ | .1675x | ‖ |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

### American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. and subsidiary reported for 1939 net profit of $992,524 or $2.27 a capital share, compared with $613,135 or $1.40 a share for the previous year, after deduction of an insurance reserve. The company operates pier facilities and 37 ships, chiefly in intercoastal trade.

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70¼ | 67¼ | Abbott (1.60a) | *1 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | +1 |
| 48⅞ | 45 | Acme Steel 3) | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | M'r 12 |
| ⅜ | 7⅛ | Adams Ex (¼g) | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 24¾ | 21 | Adam-Millis (1) | 2 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19½ | 17¾ | Addressog (1.40) | 2 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | |
| 58⅛ | 48¼ | Air Reduct (1a) | 9 | 49⅜ | 49⅛ | 49⅜ | + ⅛ |
| ¾ | ⅝ | Air-Way El Ap | 3 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 7 | 6 | AlaskaJuneau(.25g) | 3 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | |
| 1½ | ¾ | Alleghany Corp | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 12⅝ | 9½ | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 14⅝ | 10¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 8 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12¼ | + ¼ |
| 12 | 9 | Alleg pf $40 ww | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | M'r 12 |
| 16¼ | 13¾ | Alleghany pr pf | 1 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ¼ |
| 23¼ | 18¼ | Alleg-L Stl (¼e) | 17 | 22⅞ | 22 | 22½ | |
| 11⅜ | 9⅛ | Allen Indus (1g) | 3 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | — ¼ |
| 180 | 171 | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 1 | 178 | 178 | 178 | + ⅝ |
| 14 | 12⅛ | Allied Kid (.80) | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | M'r 2 |
| 15 | 13½ | Allied Mills(1g) | 3 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 9⅜ | 7⅞ | Allied Stores | 1 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 68 | 63¾ | Allied St pf (5) | 3 | 67⅞ | 67⅝ | 67⅞ | M'r 12 |
| 41⅞ | 35½ | Allis-Cn M (¼e) | 5 | 37¾ | 37½ | 37½ | — ⅛ |
| 16 | 14⅜ | Alpha Cem (¼e) | 2 | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | M'r 12 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅜ | Amal Leather | 3 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | M'r 9 |
| 16½ | 14½ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Feb28 |
| 56½ | 53¼ | Amerada Cp (2) | 4 | 54¾ | 54¼ | 54¾ | + ½ |
| 21 | 19½ | Am Ag Ch (.30e) | 4 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ½ |
| 55⅛ | 41¾ | Am Airlines | 15 | 55⅛ | 55 | 55 | —1 |
| 11⅞ | 10⅛ | Am Bank Note | 5 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ¼ |
| 8⅛ | 5¼ | Am Bosch | 14 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 45¾ | 38⅜ | Am Br Sh (1a) | 1 | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | M'r 11 |
| 116½ | 112 | Am Can (4) | 7 | 115¾ | 114⅞ | 115¼ | — ¼ |
| 176½ | 171 | Am Can pf (7) | 3 | 172½ | 172½ | 172½ | M'r 11 |
| 32½ | 23¾ | Am Car & Fdy | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | + ⅜ |
| 51¾ | 42 | Am Car pf | 4 | 42⅜ | 42 | 42 | —1½ |
| 23½ | 19¾ | Am Ch&C (.40e) | 6 | 20½ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | M'r 12 |
| 109 | 106 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 4 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | M'r 11 |
| 138 | 133 | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 137 | 137 | 137 | —1 |
| 9⅝ | 6 | AmColtype (¼e) | 9 | 6¾ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 6⅝ | Am Com Alco | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 14⅜ | 10½ | Am Crystal Sug | 7 | 13 | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 2½ | Am Encaus Til | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 5½ | 5 | Am European | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | Feb29 |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Am & For Pow | 9 | 1¾ | 1⅜ | 1⅝ | M'r 12 |
| 24¼ | 18 | Am&F$6pf(.30k) | 4 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | M'r 12 |
| 28¼ | 21⅝ | Am&F$7pf(.35k) | 2 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | M'r 12 |
| 7¼ | 4¾ | Am & F P 2 pf | 5 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | M'r 5 |
| 35¾ | 28⅞ | Am Haw SS (1) | 16 | 30⅜ | 30 | 30 | —1 |
| 6⅛ | 4⅞ | Am Hide & Lea | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 37 | 33⅝ | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | Feb29 |
| 60¼ | 56¼ | Am Home (2.40) | *9 | 59⅝ | 59 | 59¼ | — ¼ |
| 25¼ | 23⅜ | Am Ice | 7 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | — ¼ |
| 30½ | 24¼ | Am Ice pf (1½e) | 5 | 29¾ | 29⅜ | 29¾ | M'r 12 |
| 6⅝ | 5¼ | Am Internat | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ¼ |
| 41⅝ | 40½ | Am Invest Ill (2.40) | 1 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | — ⅛ |
| 52¼ | 50⅜ | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 2 | 51¼ | 51⅛ | 51¼ | M'r 8 |
| 22⅜ | 18⅛ | Am Locomotive | 8 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20½ | — ⅛ |
| 60 | 51⅛ | Am Locomot pf | 6 | 56⅛ | 58 | 56 | —1¾ |
| 14⅞ | 13⅜ | Am M & F (.80) | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| 3⅝ | 2¾ | Am M & Metal | 4 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 24⅝ | 22⅜ | Am Metal (¾e) | 9 | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ¼ |
| 120 | 119 | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | Feb15 |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Am Power & Lt | 6 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 63¼ | 51¾ | APL $6 pf (2¼k) | 4 | 54 | 53¾ | 54 | +1 |
| 54 | 43 | APL $5 pf (1⅞k) | 6 | 45¼ | 44¾ | 45 | + ½ |
| 10⅝ | 9 | Am Rad & St S | 13 | 9⅜ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 14½ | Am Roll Mill | 4 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| 70 | 64¼ | Am R M pf (3k) | 2 | 68 | 67¾ | 68 | + ⅛ |
| 12¾ | 11¼ | Am Saf R (1.20) | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | M'r 12 |
| 11⅜ | 9⅛ | Am Seat (½g) | 3 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | M'r 12 |
| 52½ | 46 | Am Sm&R (½e) | 4 | 49⅝ | 49 | 49½ | + ⅜ |
| 143⅛ | 14 | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 143 | 143 | 143 | M'r 11 |
| 70 | 68 | Am Snuff (3a) | *1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | |
| 33⅜ | 26¼ | Am Steel F (¼e) | 3 | 28¾ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ⅛ |
| 22⅜ | 21 | Am Stores (¼e) | 4 | 13 | 13 | 13 | M'r 12 |
| 17¼ | 15 | Am Stove (¼e) | 4 | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16⅞ | M'r 11 |
| 23⅜ | 18⅜ | Am Sugar Ref | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| 93 | 81 | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | — ¼ |
| 17 | 14¾ | Am Sum Tob(1) | 7 | 18 | 17½ | 18 | +1 |
| 175⅛ | 167¾ | Am T & T (9) | 14 | 175⅛ | 175 | 175⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 89 | 85 | Am Tobacco (5) | 5 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | — ¼ |
| 90¾ | 86¾ | Am Tob B (5) | 7 | 90¾ | 89½ | 90¾ | +1½ |
| 150½ | 146½ | Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 148 | 148 | 148 | M'r 9 |
| 5⅝ | 5 | Am Type Fdrs | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| 12⅜ | 9 | Am Water Wks | 9 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 99 | 95 | Am W W pf (6) | 1 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | +1½ |
| 9⅞ | 7½ | Am Woolen | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 47¼ | 41½ | Am Wool pf(3k) | 1 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | — ¼ |
| 7¾ | 5¾ | Am Zinc L & S | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 43½ | 33 | Am Z p pf(1¼k) | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | Feb24 |
| 31⅜ | 26⅛ | Anaconda (¼e) | 32 | 28⅞ | 28¼ | 28⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 38½ | 35¼ | Anacon W & C | 1 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | M'r 12 |
| 22⅜ | 19 | Anchor H (.70g) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | M'r 12 |
| 15 | 11 | Andes Cop (¼e) | 2 | 14⅜ | 14 | 14 | Feb27 |
| 2⅝ | 2⅜ | A P W Paper | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Feb 7 |
| 35½ | 31½ | Arch-D-M (.35e) | 2 | 33⅞ | 33⅜ | 33⅞ | M'r 11 |
| 110 | 106½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | — ½ |
| 6¼ | 5⅛ | Armour Ill | 12 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| 57 | 46¼ | Armour Ill p pf | 3 | 54½ | 54 | 54 | —1⅝ |
| 64¾ | 58½ | Armour Ill pf | 1 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | Feb 7 |
| 41 | 37 | Arm Cork (¼e) | 7 | 39½ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 10 | Arnold C (⅜e) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | M'r 12 |
| 9½ | 8⅝ | Artloom Corp | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 9 | 7⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 78 | 75 | Assd DG 1 pf(6) | 1 | 77 | 77 | 77 | M'r 11 |
| 85 | 70 | As DG 2pf(93k) | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | M'r 6 |
| 44 | 36⅜ | Associates I (2) | 2 | 44 | 44 | 44 | |
| 25¼ | 22⅛ | Atch T & S F | 11 | 23¾ | 22½ | 22½ | — ¼ |
| 54¾ | 50½ | AT&SF pf(2½e) | 3 | 54 | 54 | 54 | M'r 12 |
| 23½ | 17½ | Atl Coast Line | 3 | 18 | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 18 | 13¾ | Atl G&W Indies | 1 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | M'r 11 |
| 18¾ | 14¼ | Atl G&W In pf | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Feb26 |
| 23⅜ | 20½ | Atl Refining (1) | 7 | 23¼ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ⅜ |
| 110 | 107⅜ | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | M'r 8 |
| 9½ | 6⅜ | Atlas Corp (½g) | 7 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ¼ |
| 51 | 47¾ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 2 | 49 | 49 | 49 | |
| 73 | 63 | Atlas Pow (¾e) | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | |
| 8⅝ | 6 | Atlas Tack | 2 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | Auburn Auto | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 17⅜ | Austin Nichols | 30 | 5⅛ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | |
| 7⅜ | 6 | Aviation Corp | 32 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |

**B**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 14⅜ | Bald Loco ct | 7 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 3 | Balt & Ohio | 10 | 5 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 6⅛ | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ¼ |
| 14⅞ | 11¼ | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 15¾ | 13¾ | Barber As (¼e) | 4 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | M'r 12 |
| 6⅜ | 4½ | Barker Br (¼g) | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | M'r 11 |
| 13⅜ | 10¾ | Barnsdall (.15e) | 6 | 11¾ | 11 | 11¾ | |
| 3¾ | 2⅝ | Bayuk Cig (¼e) | 2 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | M'r 12 |
| 29⅛ | 27 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | — ⅛ |
| 109⅝ | 98 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | M'r 8 |
| 127 | 122 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 125 | 125 | 125 | M'r 6 |
| 64 | 63¾ | Bel-Hem (.20e) | 1 | 64 | 64 | 64 | Feb28 |
| 9⅝ | 9 | BelgNRp(3.27g) | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| 26⅝ | 24⅛ | Bendix Av (½e) | 52 | 25½ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅜ | 21 | Ben Ind (.45e) | 5 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22⅜ | |
| 56¾ | 55 | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 1 | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ | M'r 8 |
| 39 | 37 | Best & Co(1.60a) | 2 | 38 | 37¾ | 38 | M'r 12 |
| 83¼ | 0⅛ | Beth Steel (1e) | 43 | 77⅝ | 75¾ | 75¾ | —1⅜ |
| 121 | 115 | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 2 | 119¼ | 118¼ | 119¼ | + ¼ |
| 34⅛ | 27 | Bigelow-S 1e) | 2 | 29 | 29 | 29 | M'r 8 |
| 22⅜ | 19⅝ | Black&Dk (¼e) | 3 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | M'r 9 |
| 11⅝ | 8¾ | Blaw-Knox | 7 | 10 | 9⅜ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 16 | Bliss & L (¼e) | 1 | 18⅜ | 18¾ | 18¾ | M'r 7 |
| 25⅞ | 11¾ | Boeing Airplane | 19 | 23 | 22½ | 22¾ | — ¼ |
| 27¾ | 21½ | Bohn A&B (¼e) | 9 | 27 | 26½ | 26½ | — ½ |
| 24⅞ | 22 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 23⅜ | 21⅜ | Borden Co (.30e) | 8 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ | |
| 25⅞ | 22 | Borg-War (¼e) | 9 | 23 | 22¾ | 22⅞ | |
| 3¼ | 2 | Boston & Maine | 5 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | M'r 11 |
| 6⅝ | 4⅜ | Bower Roll B (3) | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | M'r 8 |
| 9 | 6⅜ | Brew Corp (.60) | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 12¼ | 10¼ | Bridgeport Br | 5 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 22⅜ | 19⅛ | Briggs Mfg (½e) | 2 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22 | |
| 39⅝ | 38⅛ | Briggs&Stra (3) | 1 | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | + ¼ |
| 53 | 51 | Bristol M (2.40) | 2 | 52½ | 52 | 52 | M'r 12 |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Bkly & Q Trans | 10 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 18¾ | 12¼ | Bkly & Q T pf ct | 2 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 13½ | Bkly-Man Tr | 126 | 22¾ | 21⅝ | 22¾ | +1 |
| 93½ | 49 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 6 | 53 | 51⅛ | 52 | —1½ |
| 60¼ | 43 | Bkly-Man pf ct | 5 | 60⅛ | 59⅞ | 60 | + ¼ |
| 25½ | 20⅞ | Bklyn Un G(¼e) | 2 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | — ⅜ |
| 35¾ | 35 | Brown Sh(½e) | 2 | 35 | 35 | 35 | M'r 11 |
| 25⅝ | 21¼ | Bruns-Bal (¼e) | 5 | 24⅜ | 24 | 24⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 6¾ | Bucyrus-E (½g) | 3 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 6¼ | 5⅛ | Budd Mfg | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 6¼ | 4¾ | Budd Wheel | 6 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 26 | 20 | Bullard Co (¼e) | 3 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | + ⅜ |
| 33 | 28¾ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 2 | 32⅝ | 32½ | 32½ | — ¼ |
| 21⅝ | 13 | Burling Mill (1) | 10 | 20 | 19½ | 20 | |
| 12½ | 11¾ | Burr Ad M(.20e) | 3 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 4⅞ | 3¼ | Bush Terminal | 2 | 4½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ¼ |
| 7⅜ | 6¾ | Butler Br (.15e) | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 6 | 5⅛ | Century Rib M | 2 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 41½ | 37 | Cerro de Pas(1e) | 9 | 38½ | 37¾ | 37¾ | |
| 7¾ | 6½ | Cert-teed Prod | 10 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 18¼ | Chain Belt (¼e) | 6 | 20 | 19¾ | 20 | M'r 8 |
| 26¾ | 21½ | Cham P&F(.15e) | 5 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | M'r 12 |
| 26½ | 15 | Checker Cab | 2 | 25¼ | 25 | 25 | |
| 42⅝ | 38¾ | Ches&Ohio (2½) | 6 | 39¾ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | — ¼ |

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 97½ | 95 | Ches & O pf (4) | 2 | 94 | 94 | 94 | M'r 9 |
| 4¾ | 4¼ | Ches Corp | 8 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | M'r 12 |
| 2½ | 1⅞ | Chi & E Ill pf | 3 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | M'r 5 |
| ⅜ | ¼ | Chi & N West | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | M'r 12 |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Chi & N West pf | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | — ⅛ |
| 2½ | 1¾ | Chi Great W pf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 12½ | 9¾ | Chi Mail Or | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi M St P&P | 5 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi M S P&P pf | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14¾ | 12¼ | Chi Pneu Tool | 8 | 12⅝ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ½ |
| 35⅞ | 33¾ | Chi Pt cv pf (3) | 4 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | M'r 12 |
| 50 | 46 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'r 2 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 3 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | M'r 1 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | M'r 12 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | M'r 12 |
| 10⅜ | 8½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 5 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | M'r 12 |
| 13½ | 11⅛ | Chickasha (¼g) | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 6¼ | 4⅜ | Childs Co | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 91⅜ | 79½ | Chrysler (1¼e) | 57 | 87½ | 85¾ | 86⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14¼ | 12⅜ | City I & F (.30e) | 4 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 3¾ | 3 | City Stores | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | M'r 9 |
| 38⅜ | 28 | Clark Equip(1a) | 15 | 37½ | 36⅜ | 37⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 43¼ | 35½ | Clev Gr B (.40e) | 4 | 42¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ | |
| 39¾ | 35⅛ | Climax M (1.20) | 7 | 39¾ | 39¼ | 39⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 45⅛ | 35⅞ | Cluett P (1½e) | *13 | 44¼ | 43½ | 43¾ | — ⅜ |
| 123½ | 118 | Coca-Cola (3¾e) | 8 | 120¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | —2 |
| 63 | 61 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | M'r 12 |
| 20 | 16⅝ | Colgate P (⅝) | 23 | 19 | 18¾ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 106½ | 103¼ | Colgate-P pf (6) | 1 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ | + ⅛ |
| 103¾ | 102⅞ | Colgate pf cid(6) | 1 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | M'r 5 |
| 35¼ | 30 | Collins & A (2e) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | — ½ |
| 19¾ | 17⅜ | Col Fuel & Iron | 2 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18½ | M'r 12 |
| 26⅜ | 23 | Col Br A (.45e) | 12 | 25¾ | 25½ | 25¾ | — ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 22¾ | Col Br B (.45e) | 7 | 25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 5⅝ | Col Gas & El | 24 | 6 | 5¾ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 92½ | 36 | Col G&E pf A(8) | 2 | 87¾ | 67¼ | 87¾ | + ¾ |
| 7⅞ | 6¾ | Colum Pic vtc | 26 | 8⅛ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 23½ | 19½ | Col P pf (2¾) | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | +1 |
| 96½ | 67⅞ | Coml Credit (1e) | 2 | 86½ | 86½ | 86⅝ | M'r 12 |
| 48 | 45⅞ | Coml Credit (4) | 4 | 46⅜ | 46¼ | 46¼ | + ⅛ |
| 108½ | 104 | Com Cr pf (4½) | 1 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | M'r 8 |
| 55¾ | 51¼ | Com Inv Tr (4) | 6 | 55¼ | 54¾ | 54¾ | |
| 113 | 110½ | Com Inv pf(4¼) | 1 | 111⅜ | 111⅜ | 111⅜ | M'r 8 |
| 15⅜ | 13 | Com Solvents | 114 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14¼ | + ¼ |
| 1⅜ | 1 | Com'th & South | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| 73¼ | 62⅛ | Com & Sou pf(3) | 1 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ | +1⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 30⅞ | Com Edis (1.80) | 43 | 32½ | 32 | 32½ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 5½ | Conde Nast | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | M'r 12 |
| 24⅜ | 22¼ | Congoleum (¼e) | 2 | 23⅝ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 8 | Congress Cigar | 3 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11¾ | M'r 12 |
| 29⅞ | 25⅛ | Cons Aircraft | 9 | 27⅛ | 26⅞ | 27 | — ⅛ |
| 14¾ | 7⅝ | Consol Cig (¾e) | 2 | 14¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 9⅞ | 7¾ | Cons Cop (.30g) | 16 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ¼ |
| 32¼ | 30¼ | Cons Edison (2) | 29 | 31 | 30¾ | 31 | |
| 109 | 107 | Cons Ed pf (5) | 1 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | |
| 1⅛ | ⅞ | Con Film Ind | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 10 | 8½ | Cons F pf (¼e) | 6 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| 4⅜ | 3¾ | Cons Laundries | 7 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 7 | Consol Oil (.80) | 71 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 1 | Con RR Cuba pf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | M'r 11 |
| 43⅜ | 38⅜ | Consol'n Coal | 8 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ½ |
| 16½ | 14½ | Consol'n Coal pf | 5 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | —1¾ |
| 104 | 100¾ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 2 | 103 | 103 | 103 | M'r 4 |
| 17⅛ | 14⅞ | Container (¼e) | 9 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 12⅝ | Cont Bak A | 1 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ¼ |
| 13⅝ | 1 | Cont Bak B | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | M'r 12 |
| 97½ | 84¼ | Cont Can (½e) | 6 | 46½ | 46 | 46½ | + ⅛ |
| 478¾ |

Commerce and Finance

# South America Buys $38,566,000 U. S. Goods in January

Business and Industry

## Big Chemical Firm's Income Is $9.50 Share

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation had a net income in 1939 of $21,042,211 after depreciation, obsolescence, repairs, renewals and all taxes, according to the annual report just issued by H. F. Atherton, President of the company.

This income is equal to $9.50 each on 2,401,288 shares of $5 par capital stock. Net income for 1938 was $13,111,024 or $5.92 a share.

**Assets Increase**

The consolidated balance sheet of Dec. 31, last, shows current assets of $108,063,341 and current liabilities of $12,453,337, compared with $96,852,651 and $9,725,652, respectively, at the close of 1938. Cash increased to $42,318,884 from $35,773,440 a year earlier. United States Government securities at cost of $11,639,036 were unchanged from the previous year. Inventories totaling $25,387,645, compared with $23,387,971 a year earlier.

Marketable securities included in current assets were the same as at the end of 1938 and consisted of 150,500 shares of common stock of the United States Steel Corporation and 270,000 shares of capital stock of the Air Reduction Company. The total market value as of Dec. 31, 1939, was $25,274,313, compared with cost of $15,276,512.

"Total taxes, equivalent to $4.11 a share on the company's common stock in the hands of the public, were 33 per cent greater than in 1938 and 60 per cent greater than in 1929," Mr. Atherton said in his letter to stockholders. "The company's subsidiaries shared in the general business improvement experienced throughout the country which began in the middle of the year and reached its peak in October. For the year the company's business exceeded that for 1938, but was less than for 1937.

**No European Plants**

"Neither the company nor its subsidiaries have any plants in Europe. Total foreign assets, consisting principally of manufacturing plants in Canada, are less than 4 per cent of the company's consolidated assets.

"The company has continued its policy of conducting constant and extensive research. Projects initiated include a plant for the production of synthetic phenol at Frankford, Pa., and an additional unit for nitrogen products at Hopewell, Va. Gross retirements from the property account amounted to $4,967,269."

## Sugar Beet Output Rulings Lifted In Some Western States

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced a change in its 1940 sugar beet production program lifting previous planting restrictions because of unfavorable climatic conditions in several western producing states.

Under the change, producers are free to plant as large an acreage as they may desire. Previously they could plant the equivalent to that planted in any one of the three previous years, or up to 20 acres on irrigated farms and up to 10 acres on non-irrigated farms.

Thus, producers meeting wage and other conditions of the department's sugar program will be eligible for benefit payments on whatever acreage they plant.

The department said that recent floods in California and drought conditions in some other states, were affecting the beet crop adversely and had thereby largely removed the possibility that the 1940 crop would produce an amount of sugar which, when added to current supplies, would be more than is required to meet the continental beet area's marketing quota and reserve requirements.

The department also announced that imports of sugar under the quota system during the first two months of this year totaled 501,201 short tons, raw value. Imports charged against quotas of off shore areas during the same period last year totaled 597,281 tons.

Sources of these imports included: Cuba, 239,202 short tons; Philippines, 131,988; Puerto Rico, 68,412; Hawaii, 55,842, and foreign countries other than Cuba, 5,757.

## Power Output Is 10 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Output of electricity in the week ended March 9 resumed the decline under way, with only one break, since early January, a report by the Edison Electric Institute indicated.

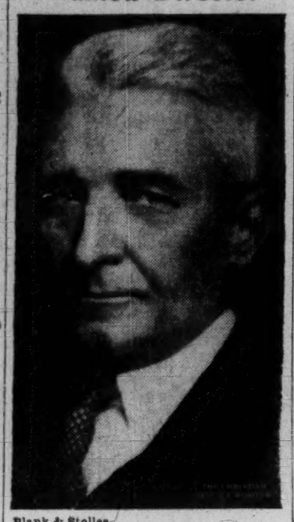
Production during that period dropped to 2,463,999,000 kilowatt-hours, or .6 of 1 per cent less than 2,479,036,000 in the preceding week, the Institute said. The outturn was still 10.1 per cent ahead of 2,237,935,000 kilowatt hours in the comparable 1939 week, however.

Percentage gains over last year, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the Institute: New England 5.4, Middle Atlantic 9.2, Central Industrial 13.4, West Central 11.3, Southern States 8.5, Rocky Mountain 15.7, Pacific Coast 2.5.

**Reo Motors Gets Loan**

LANSING, Mich. (AP) — Reo Motors, Inc., successor to the Reo Motor Car Co., received $500,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, an advance on a $2,000,000 loan, and said orders would be placed immediately for materials preparatory to resumption of production.

*Named Director*



Blank & Stoller

**E. A. Potter**

**Elected a director of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. to fill a vacancy. He is a Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co.**

## Brokerage Houses Asked Opinion On Split Commissions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—New York Stock Exchange members are having the opportunity this week of expressing their opinion on the proposal that non-member security dealers be allowed to share in exchange commissions. The question has been brought up by the special committee on member and exchange revenue, which is headed by Philip W. Russell of Fenner & Beane.

Opinion on the matter appears to be sharply divided and brokerage houses whose representatives have conferred with the committee have not been able to agree that the sharing of commissions would produce enough business to justify the immediate loss of revenue.

Under the present arrangement members of the exchange handle business for outsiders on a reciprocal basis. They may pay for the rental of a leased wire, but the outsider gets his main remuneration from over-the-counter business which is thrown his way. Opponents of the proposal doubt that a share of the listed commission business revenue would produce enough to make the nonmembers really work to get it.

In an endeavor to answer this question, Granberry & Co. on Monday started a survey of all members of the National Association of Securities Dealers who are not members of the big exchanges. They are asking 2,200 broker-dealers to estimate the possible growth in their Stock Exchange business under the proposed arrangement. Some replies have already been received, with the general tone of the letters favorable.

## Soap Concern Lists Underwriting Firms

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—An amendment to its registration statement has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, reporting the underwriting syndicate for its proposed offering of 125,000 shares $4.25 cumulative preferred stock.

The underwriters and the number of shares which will be underwritten by each will be as follows:

Dillon, Read & Co., and Shields & Co., 24,000 shares each; Lehman Brothers, 19,000; Merrill, Lynch & Co., Inc., 10,000; Union Securities Corporation, 4,000; W. C. Langley & Co., 3,500; G. M. P. Murphy & Co., 2,500; Memphill Noyes & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., Riter & Co. and Dean Witter & Co., 2,000 each; Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge & Co., Cassatt & Co., Inc., Wm. Cavalier & Co., Childress & Co., Morriss F. Fox & Co., Jackson & Curtis, McDonald-Coolidge & Co., W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., H. P. Peet & Co., Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, Singer, Dean & Scribner, Tucker, Anthony & Co., 1,000 each; Mellon Securities Corporation, 10,000.

Holders of Colgate - Palmolive-Peet 8 per cent preferred stock will be offered a prior opportunity to purchase the stock until March 20 on the basis of one new share for each share held.

## Produce Exchange Plans Trading in Soy Bean Oil

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The New York Produce Exchange has announced plans for the establishment of a futures market for trading in soybean oil. A contract will consist of 60,000 pounds of oil delivered in New York on an f. o. b. bonded warehouse basis.

"Because of the phenomenal growth of soy-bean and soy-bean-oil production in the United States," the Exchange said, "it has been decided to establish a futures market for prime crude soy-bean oil. The soy-bean oil industry thus will be provided with the economic advantages of hedging facilities enjoyed by other agricultural commodities."

Trading on the Exchange, which is the leading institution for deals in oils and fats, is to begin soon.

## U. S. Exports To So. America Are Doubled

WASHINGTON (AP) — United States exports to South America in January were more than double shipments in January, 1939.

The Commerce Department, reporting this comparison today, said that merchandise sales to Latin America had been increasing steadily since the European war interferred with usual European supply sources for many of the things which Latin America buys.

This January, United States exports to South America totaled $38,566,000, compared with $18,695,000 in the same month last year. In other parts of Latin America, the increase was smaller, from $20,796,000 in January, 1939 to $27,758,000 in January, 1940.

Compared with December, increased exports also were reported to the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Finland and Russia.

Exports to Finland jumped because of a shipment of airplanes which reached Finland in January. Russia bought more copper and metal-working machinery.

No exports to Germany were reported.

January exports this year and last year by geographic divisions and principal countries were:

| | 1939 | 1940 |
|---|---|---|
| Total | $212,911,000 | $368,584,000 |
| North American | 47,832,000 | 70,040,000 |
| Canada | 26,687,000 | 41,647,000 |
| Mexico | 5,581,000 | 8,046,000 |
| South America | 18,695,000 | 38,566,000 |
| Europe | 95,865,000 | 172,640,000 |
| Belgium | 5,595,000 | 3,918,000 |
| France | 10,815,000 | 38,508,000 |
| Germany | 9,189,000 | |
| Netherlands | 7,951,000 | 13,212,000 |
| United Kingdom | 41,909,000 | 67,143,000 |
| Russia | 2,820,000 | 13,066,000 |
| Italy | 4,381,000 | 8,300,000 |
| Asia | 37,753,000 | 65,114,000 |
| Philippines | 6,373,000 | 9,058,000 |
| China | 2,534,000 | 8,035,000 |
| Japan | 17,692,000 | 28,247,000 |
| Oceania | 4,692,000 | 10,947,000 |
| Africa | 8,074,000 | 11,276,000 |

January imports were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total | $178,246,000 | $241,897,000 |
| North America | 44,084,000 | 50,166,000 |
| Canada | 24,981,000 | 28,877,000 |
| Mexico | 5,857,000 | 5,956,000 |
| South America | 27,309,000 | 31,570,000 |
| Europe | 51,284,000 | 53,024,000 |
| Belgium | 3,643,000 | 5,073,000 |
| France | 4,692,000 | 7,313,000 |
| Germany | 7,160,000 | 1,891,000 |
| Netherlands | 1,977,000 | 2,117,000 |
| United Kingdom | 11,333,000 | 14,191,000 |
| Russia | 1,871,000 | 1,957,000 |
| Italy | 3,266,000 | 2,563,000 |
| Asia | 49,470,000 | 98,066,000 |
| Philippines | 5,398,000 | 7,350,000 |
| China | 3,865,000 | 9,026,000 |
| Japan | 11,285,000 | 22,196,000 |
| Oceania | 2,375,000 | 2,102,000 |
| Africa | 3,741,000 | 8,030,000 |

## Seasonal Exports U. S. Cotton Top 5,000,000 Bales

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Seasonal exports of American cotton crossed the 5,000,000-bale mark for the first time since April, 1937.

Shipments abroad since the beginning of the current cotton season, Aug. 1, reached 5,020,363 bales, 2,297,057 more than during the same period last season.

The European war and its attendant demand for increased cotton products together with the United States Government's export subsidy program which went into effect last July were principal factors behind the better foreign demand for American growths.

The subsidy program was suspended Jan. 29 because of exhaustion of funds, but the total of cotton and cotton products contracted for shipment abroad under the proposal was 6,214,000 bales. Shipments totaled only 3,622,742 bales during the whole of last season.

Figures of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange showed that the United States exported 738,666 bales during February, an increase of 450,244 over the same month last year.

Dealers in spot cotton were heartened by the fact that of February shipments 202,613 bales went to the Orient despite the abrogation of the trade treaty with Japan. In February, 1939, only 86,059 bales went to the Orient.

New Orleans trade circles predict the season's shipments of cotton will total more than 6,500,000 bales.

The increased export movement is expected to strengthen the position of the entire cotton market by reducing the marketable surplus and placing American cotton in a more advantageous position in world trade.

While 1939-40 exports are not expected to reach near the all-time high record of 11,243,527 bales in 1926-27, spot men here believed the current season's shipments show a world-wide revival of interest in United States growths and indicate that American shippers may be in position to recapture at least part of the markets lost to foreign growth cotton during the last few years.

## Early Spring Lamb Crop Seen About Same as 1939

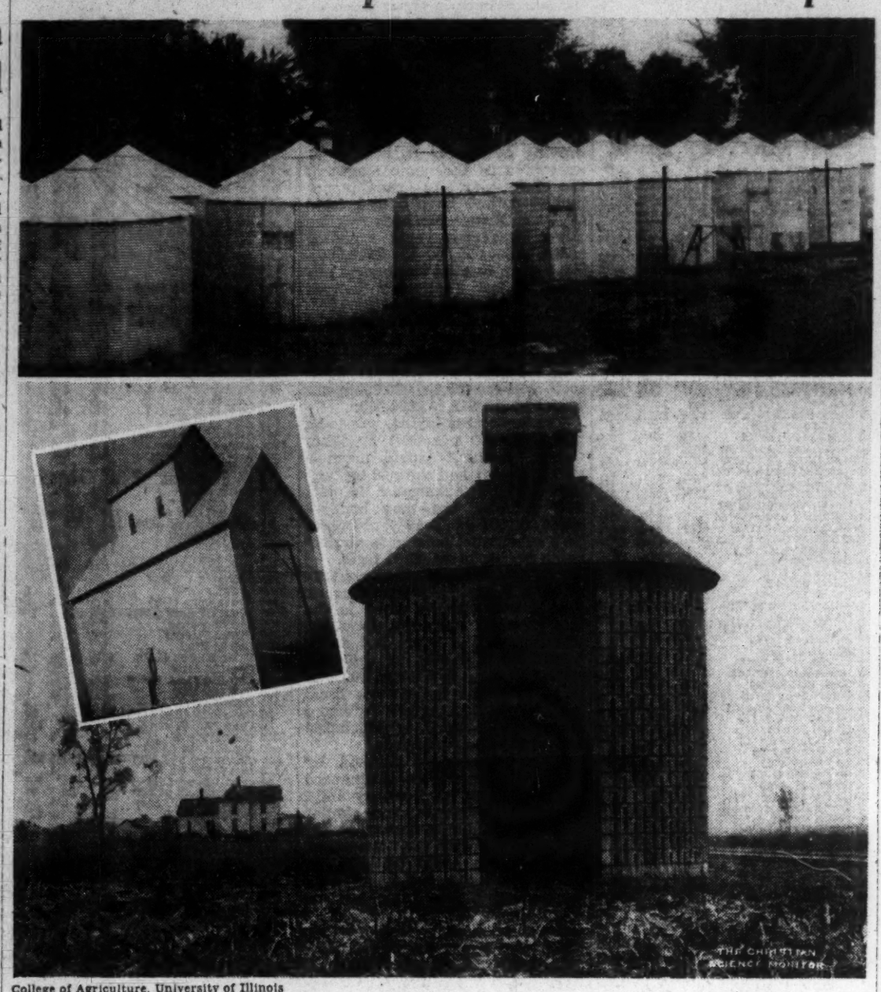
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said that the early lamb crop in the principal producing states this year was expected to be about the same as that of last year.

However, the number of early lambs available for slaughter before July 1 is expected, the department said, to be considerably larger than last year, since many more of the early lambs in California and Texas will reach slaughter weight and condition by July 1. Last year early lambs in these areas developed very poorly because of unfavorable feed conditions.

**Chicago Pneumatic Tool Net**

NEW YORK (AP)—Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., and subsidiaries, reported for 1939 net profit of $823,587 or 33 cents a common share compared with $769,554 or 16 cents a share for the previous year. The company has plants at Detroit, Cleveland, Franklin, Pa., Montreal, Berlin, and Fraserburgh, Scotland.

## *Midwest Fills Unique Bins With Corn Surplus*



College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

**Above: Sixteen of 45,000 steel bins erected in the fall of 1939. Each of the bins holds about 2,000 bushels. Below: Concrete block corn crib. This type is more expensive than is usually found in Corn Belt farming areas. Insert: Storage elevator of a private grain firm.**

## Farmers Taxed in Handling Largest Corn Surplus in Years

By Sam D. Coleman

Assistant Extension Editor, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

URBANA, Illinois—A substantial part of the largest surplus of corn in United States since 1932, totaling nearly 3,200,000,000 bushels, is bulging in thousands of new bins in the corn-producing sections of the Middle West. Between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 bushels, the largest quantity in history, were carried over from the previous crops. The new crop, using the figures of L. J. Norton, Chief in Marketing, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, amounted to more than 2,600,000,000 bushels.

About one-half of the carryover represented corn which had been used as collateral for government loans made as part of the ever-normal granary program authorized in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. This program aims at stabilizing farmers' returns and protecting consumers against short supplies of foodstuffs in years like 1934 and 1936, when drought reduced crop yields.

Under the terms of these loans, the notes can be met when the farmer delivers his corn to the lending agency. With corn pieces well below the 57 cents per bushel that was lent on the corn last fall, many farmers wished to deliver their corn, pay their debt, and get their storage cribs available for the bumper 1939 crop.

**45,000 Steel Bins**

To meet this situation, the Commodity Credit Corporation offered the farmer grain dealers 7 cents a bushel to store the corn for another year. With this incentive, arrangements were made to store much of the 257,000,000 bushels either on farm or in local elevators.

In cases where the farmers and local elevators could not take care of the storage, steel bins holding about 2,000 bushels each were erected by local grain dealers for the Commodity Credit Corporation and filled with corn delivered by farmers in satisfaction of their loans.

About 45,000 of these steel bins have been erected and now are a familiar sight in the Corn Belt. It is estimated that about 90,000,000 bushels of corn are being stored in them.

How well the corn will maintain its quality in them is a much debated point. A preliminary survey completed in December of 8,000 of 11,000 steel bins in Illinois showed that 98.6 per cent of the corn stored in this manner graded No. 2 or better. Slightly more than 96 per cent graded No. 1.

In addition to the metal bins, farmers have made many arrangements for storage on their farms. They repaired old cribs, built new ones, remodeled barns or other farm buildings for storage of shelled corn. These adjustments permitted many of them to earn 7 cents a bushel storage allowance, if the corn remains in storage to the end of the season, as well as retain an interest in the grain.

If the price rises enough to repay the advances made by the Commodity Credit Corporation, the farmer will redeem the corn and get the benefit of the price rise. The rise in price in September encouraged farmers to retain an interest in their grain.

**Much Corn in Illinois**

The local grain trade also stored much of this corn. In the State of Illinois alone nearly 13,000,000 bushels were stored in this manner. Most of this storage utilized existing space, although some concerns built new facilities or repaired old ones.

Comparatively little of this corn was shipped to central markets, like Chicago, for storage, it apparently being the policy to store it in the country. More use of terminal space would have avoided the necessity of utilizing a portion of the steel bins used in the cash corn areas, from which much of the grain will eventually move to market.

Farm authorities indicate this is a practical illustration of how farmers and the government can co-operate to handle problems on a huge scale. While many farmers were irked by the delay in getting their bins empty so that they could crib the 1939 crop, the loan program, which insures the co-operating farmer a minimum corn price, is probably the most popular feature of the government's corn program.

## U. S. Gold Imports Nearly Doubled

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gold imports totalled $42,655,946 in the week ended March 6 and nearly doubled such shipments of the preceding week.

The Commerce Department said however, that the total was still under the average of earlier February weeks.

Principal shipments included $1,042,394 from Italy, $8,668,708 from Switzerland, $5,263,406 from the United Kingdom, $7,236,870 from India, $2,165,038 from Hong Kong, $2,295,283 from the Philippine Islands, $3,992,709 from Australia, and $10,269,972 from South Africa.

Gold deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks by foreign governments and central banks declined $2,898,802 to a total of approximately $1,079,000,000 during the week.

Silver imports also increased slightly to $1,497,269, including $244,587 from Canada, $556,428 from Mexico, and $364,471 from Japan.

Exports amounted to $23,660 of gold and $49,591 of silver.

## Wheat Under Loan Apr. 30 To Be Foreclosed by CCC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced that any wheat, except farm-stored wheat in certain areas, remaining under loan to growers on April 30 would be acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under foreclosure proceedings.

Such wheat would be pooled and sold. After deduction of all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the pooling operation, proceeds would be distributed among the producers who had the grain under loan. At current prices, it is possible for borrowers to pay off their loans and carrying charges and sell the grain in the open market at a profit.

**Acme Wire Net $1.58 Share**

NEW YORK (AP)—Acme Wire Co., and subsidiaries, reported for 1939 net profit of $182,417, or $1.58 a capital share, compared with $65,483 or 57 a share for the previous year. The company's plant is at New Haven, Conn.

## Industry Hums In Canada Due To War Factors

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Canada's industries employed more persons at the first of 1940 than at any parallel date in the history of the country, according to a survey of the economic situation in Canada made by the Toronto Industrial Commission.

Generally improved economic conditions, mobilization for war and the second largest Canadian wheat crop on record resulted in steadily rising employment rosters through most of the months of 1939, and these factors have also minimized the usual seasonal reaction in the early months of this year.

**Industry Hums**

With production higher than in any other 12-month period, the Dominion's mining industry reached an all-time high record at $470,000,000, an increase of 6 per cent over the 1938 period. Highlights of the industry were individual production records for antimony, gold, copper, zinc, nickel, cadmium, crude petroleum, natural gas, gypsum, sulphur and lime.

Iron was produced commercially for the first time in 16 years, while considerable prospecting and development work was carried out in connection with such ores and metals as molybdenite, manganese, mercury and tungsten.

Exports of nickel showed an 18 per cent increase over 1938, and zinc exports a 12 per cent increase. Gold shipments to the mint were about 10 per cent higher than the preceding year.

Manufacturing production in the Dominion showed a gain of 11 per cent in 1939. A sharp advance marked activities in the primary cotton industry, while flour production over a 10-month period showed a 20 per cent gain.

The primary iron and steel industry operated on an accelerated scale with a gain of almost 20 per cent over 1938.

**Steel Output Up**

Steel production in October reached a high mark for 20 years and orders on hand ensure a continuance of this volume of operations well into 1940. Exports of planks and boards in 1939 were 25 per cent higher than in 1938.

Aircraft manufacturing is becoming increasingly active with millions of dollars in orders both from the British Air Ministry in London and from the Canadian Government for use in the Empire air training scheme in the Dominion.

For its industrial outlook, the Commission report pointed out that Canada is fortunate in its wide variety of natural resources and in its preferred position for supplying Empire needs under the present wartime conditions.

## Fisk Rubber Stockholders Vote to Dissolve Concern

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of the Fisk Rubber Corporation, sold last Dec. 9 to the U. S. Rubber Company, have voted to dissolve the organization.

The vote was 344,208 shares for dissolution; 100 shares against.

Officers of the Fisk Company, incorporated in Delaware, were instructed to turn over the firm's remaining assets and physical properties to U. S. Rubber.

## Utility Trade Sees SEC Moves Holding Back Rate Reductions

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Feeling in the Street is crystallizing that the ultimate end of the utility "death-sentence" hearings just inaugurated by the Securities and Exchange Commission will be the hammering down, for political reasons, of the whole American utility business into little pieces, constituting a serious set-back to the technical advance and economical growth of the industry.

The words in which this famous Section 11B has been discussed, take on, in this connection amusing significance. The term "death sentence" was coined at the time the Wheeler-Rayburn bill was in process of becoming the Utility Act of 1935. While the House version of this Administration-sponsored bill asked for no dis-assembling of the complex holding company structure, the Senate version contained virtually a flat requirement that they must all be dismantled. As the Conference Committee was locked in debate, the famous present Section 11B was submitted as a "compromise" and forthwith adopted.

The gist of this compromise was that the clause can mean all things to all men, and the trouble is that it is so written for that very reason. It saved Congress from deciding. By temperament the SEC is bound to take one view of it, the holding company managements another.

**Trade Sees Disintegration**

Hence the SEC people have consistently deplored the colloquial term "death sentence" as unfair to the clause. Instead they call it the "reintegration" section of the law. But the trade is rapidly coming to think of it as the "disintegration" section. It feels that the old structures are going to be dismantled but none will be erected in their place.

The exact wording of the clause deserves repetition, for it is almost bound eventually to be the battleground for prolonged, costly, and important litigation. It reads:

". . . It shall be the duty of the Commission . . . to require . . . that each . . . holding company . . . shall . . . limit (itself) to a single integrated public-utility system, and to such other businesses are are reasonably incidental, or economically necessary or appropriate to the operations of such integrated public-utility systems; "Provided, however, that the Commission shall permit a registered holding company to continue to control one or more additional integrated public-utility system, if, . . .

"(A) Each of such additional systems cannot be operated as an independent system without the loss of substantial economies which can be secured by the retention of control by such holding company of such system. . . ."

In other words, Bond & Share could control not one but several "integrated" systems if such control means "substantial economies." So could Commonwealth & Southern keep its southern and northern system. The burden of the pro-holding company argument is precisely that it does produce such economies, due to centralized financing, reduction of staff, overhead, etc.

**The SEC Attitude**

But the burden of the SEC's attitude seems to be that the holding company doesn't effect such economies. And it begins to look as though the ultimate SEC goal is to make little ones out of big ones right down to the point of local management. This impression has been gianed here not from published statements so much as from off-the-record remarks, across-the-table conversation, etc. But it seems also indicated in the course of the current reorganization of the bankrupt Utilities Light & Power system. The SEC's wish seems to be that Utilities' little isolated property, the Indianapolis Power & Light Company, be "sold to the public," i. e., that the controlling securities heretofore held by Utilities Power & Light be underwritten and publicly distributed by regular investment banking machinery.

But if this stock is so distributed, it can't be re-accumulated by neighboring systems except by the same expensive process of stock accumulation used in the "mad" twenties for the building up of holding company systems and of geographically and physically integrated properties.

The Administration seems to be taking the odd position of prompting and advocating local government—an attitude so diametrically opposed to its policy in most legislation as to indicate that the application here is for expediency rather than principle's sake. State governments are being weakened in favor of central government, but state-wide and local public utility operation is to be strengthened at the expense of national companies.

In recent months the SEC sent out a curious document showing the geographical distance between New York headquarters of the leading holding companies and their distantly controlled properties. That the distance is almost the same geographically from Washington is the argument of New York, which sees the old "divide and rule" principle here applied once more in favor of Federal administration.

**See Rate Cuts Slowed Down**

It is strenuously asserted here that this will not accelerate, but slow down, rate reductions to the consumer. It so happens that by and large the rates under such holding company systems as EBS and Commonwealth are considerably lower than those charged by most local managements. Apparently either the management has been better, or economies have been effected impossible to local managements. It has long been axiomatic in the power business that as the art of power generation and distribution advances it becomes economical to consolidate operations over a wider and wider geographical area.

There are still numerous gaps between utility transmission systems yet to be closed. There are still economies to be effected by the consolidation of neighboring power systems. But to this true integration the SEC seems to have been cold. It is an amusing fact that the sole integration of two neighboring properties yet achieved under the Utility Act of 1935 has been the purchase by Wendell Willkie, Administration bête noir, of a little Cities' Service property near Toledo just on the Michigan line.

In brief, it looks as though the SEC, despite its aversion to the term "death sentence," is going to administer the law in such way as to disintegrate the country's power system into uneconomically small units.

**Managements to Fight**

The managements will obstruct this, not only because economic management is their business but also because the disintegration is bound eventually to force the sacrifice sale of properties at a loss to their security holders. They have quite different interpretations of Section 11 B than the SEC.

So folks here are guessing who will be the guinea pig. There is a feeling that the SEC has been holding off until it got a favorable Supreme Court (though Justice Murphy seems to have gotten off the New Deal reservation in a recent speech in New York City). One guess is that the Commission will tackle the weaklings first, like the three bankrupts—Utilities Power & Light, the Byllesby system, or Associated. It could then build up uncontested precedents.

There is significant difference between Section 11 B and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The latter was not retroactive. It made certain actions illegal—if done after the law was passed. Section 11 B applies ex post facto. It makes arrangements illegal which were legal when done.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## Boston and Maine Railroad

### Plan of Exchange

Time within which Plan must be declared operative has been extended through May 1, 1940.

If court reorganization is to be avoided, Mortgage Bonds of the Railroad not yet stamped under the Plan should be sent in without delay. Copies of pertinent documents will be furnished on request.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD
150 Causeway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts

March 13, 1940.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Cloth Sales Top Output; Prices Drop

**Weekly Cloth Review**

By A. A. Talmage
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Trading on a gradually broadening scale featured primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week, with sales totals mounting to a level somewhat above the current rate of production in print cloths and related constructions.

This is the second week in succession that sales have exceeded production, and even though the excess has been small and has been due chiefly to the slackening rate of output, it has served warning to procrastinating buyers that it is dangerous to postpone covering actual needs.

**Prices Disappointing**

The fact that prices have failed to improve, even after two weeks of mounting sales volume, has been very disappointing to producers who can see little benefit in widening sales if the trading is to be at such low prices that the business is unprofitable.

Some of the sales during the past week were for very large quantities, running sometimes above 1,000,000 yards, but these were made in several instances at an eighth below the prevailing market quotation.

Although the market did not appear to be greatly affected by these isolated sales at bargain levels, they made it clear that advances in price were not yet in order.

Most mills took the hint and did not attempt to advance quotations, but in other cases mills well heeled with a sizable backlog of orders, advanced their quotations an eighth and thereby virtually retired from active participation in the week's trading.

Sheetings showed some evidence of broadening demand, but buyers used great pressure for lower prices, and in some instances were able to force prices slightly lower. Some mills refused to modify quotations, but enough of them were willing to shade quotations slightly to book sizable business.

**Prices Lower**

Most of the trading, therefore, was at prices averaging fractionally lower than the previous week's quotations, and even at that sales totals were not extremely large.

Standard print cloths in the four key constructions made up a large proportion of the week's sales volume, and most of it was at the same prices as have previously prevailed. Attempts of some of the stronger mills to stiffen prices slightly met with no success, but a few buyers were able to obtain fractional reductions in consideration of round lots orders for very large quantities.

## Air Lines Reports On Salaries, Stock

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, President of the Eastern Air Lines, Inc., received $25,199 as remuneration in 1939, Paul H. Brattain, First Vice-President, $17,200, and S. L. Shannon, Second Vice-President, $10,160, according to a statement released by the company, announcing the annual meeting to be held on March 26.

The statement also showed that Smith, Barney & Co. held 42,728 of Eastern's common shares and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. held 6,657 of record of Feb. 19, although neither firm held stock beneficially directly or indirectly. The firms underwrote an offering of the stock in April, 1938. William B. Harding, a member of Smith, Barney & Co., and Hugh Knowlton, a member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., are directors of Eastern Air Lines.

Captain Rickenbacker holds no stock of the corporation, although he had the right to buy up to 4,000 shares of common stock at $10 a share in 1939 under an option for purchase of 20,000 shares of the stock at that price as part of his employment agreement in 1938.

Both Mr. Brattain and Mr. Shannon had similar rights to buy stock last year, but did not exercise them.

Large stockholders listed included Mr. Harding, with 2,600 shares held beneficially and a fractional interest in a holding company which owns 1,000 shares; John M. Phipps, 500 shares beneficially and an interest through a trust in a holding company with 7,000 shares; Laurance S. Rockefeller, 24,000 shares; Mr. Shannon, 1,000 shares, and Harold S. Vanderbilt, 2,500 shares.

## Boston Stocks

March 13

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.75 | Bos & Albany | 86 | 85½ | 86 | 86 |
| 8.00 | Bos Edison | 145½ | 145¼ | 145¼ | 145¼ |
| 5.00 | Bos Elevated | 50 | 49¾ | 50 | 49¾ |
| 1.60b | Bos Herr-Trav | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¼ |
| | B&M pr pf | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| .64b | Bos Pers Prop | 15 | 14¼ | 15 | 14¼ |
| .. | Copper sage | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5 |
| .. | E Gas&Fuel | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3⅜ |
| | EG&F pf | 26¾ | 23½ | 23½ | 24½ |
| 4.50c | EG&F pr pf | 54 | 53½ | 53½ | 55¼ |
| | EMER 1st pf | 61 | 61 | 61 | 60½ |
| 1.00b | Employ Group | 24¾ | 24½ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 2.50 | First N St | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44⅜ |
| .20a | Gilchrist | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4½ |
| | Mergenthaler | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15¼ |
| 1.40a | Narr Rac A | 6½ | 6 | 6¼ | 6 |
| 6.50a | NE Tel&Tel | 132½ | 132¼ | 132½ | 133 |
| | North Butte | 58c | 56c | 56c | 58c |
| .95d | Reece But H | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| .06 | Reece Fold M | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| .40 | Shawmut As | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11⅝ |
| 1.25a | Torrington | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 2.50 | Un Shoe M | 77⅛ | 76½ | 76½ | 76¼ |
| 1.50 | Un Sh M pf | 44 | 43½ | 44 | 43½ |

b—ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1939, in regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1939 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1939 includes $.60 per share paid on old $10 par common stock prior to 2-for-1 split-up.

### Union Tank Car Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — Union Tank Car Co. and subsidiaries, reported for 1939 net income of $2,410,666, equal to $2.06 an outstanding no-par capital share, compared with $1,364,714 or $1.16 a share for the previous year. The company manufactures and leases railway tank cars with shops in principal railroad junction cities throughout the United States.

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3⅛s '46-44 | 110.11 | 110.11 | 110.11 |
| 2 | 4s '54-44 reg | 114.26 | 114.26 | 114.26 |
| 40 | 2¾s '47-45 | 109.14 | 109.14 | 109.14 |
| 1 | 3s '48-46 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 1 | 4¼s '52-47 | 120.15 | 120.15 | 120.15 |
| 5 | 2¾s '51-48 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 18 | 2s '50-48 | 104.5 | 104.5 | 104.3 |
| 2 | 2¾s '54-51 | 108.6 | 108.1 | 108.6 |
| 3 | 3s '55-51 | 111.1 | 111 | 111.1 |
| 31 | 2¼s '53-51 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104.2 |
| 30 | 2⅞s '60-55 | 106.20 | 106.16 | 106.20 |
| 1 | 2¾s '59-56 | 107.11 | 107.11 | 107.11 |
| 2 | 2¾s '63-58 | 107.4 | 107.4 | 107.4 |
| 6 | 2¾s '65-60 | 107.3 | 106.30 | 107.3 |

**Home Owners Loan**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 3s '52-44 | 107.27 | 107.27 | 107.27 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Alb & Sus 3½s '46 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 1 | Alleghany cv 5s '44 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 40 | Alleghany 5s '50 st | 46 | 44¾ | 46 |
| 10 | Allied Stra 4½s '51 | 97¼ | 97 | 97¼ |
| 14 | Allis Chalm cv 4s '52 | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| 3 | Am & For P 5s 2030 | 61¾ | 61½ | 61¾ |
| 2 | AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 10 | Am T&T 5½s '43 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 5 | Am T&T 3¼s '61 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 12 | Arm Del 4s '57 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 8 | Arm Del 4s '55 | 102 | 101½ | 102 |
| 9 | AT&SF 4s '95 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 5 | AT&SF 4½s '48 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 2 | AT&SF 4½s C-A '62 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 | A C Line 5s '45 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 1 | Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 1 | Atl Refin 3s '53 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 4 | AtlGB&O 1st Mtg 4s | 69½ | 69¼ | 69 |
| 16 | Aft J B&O '95 A st | 27 | 26½ | 26½ |
| 10 | Aft K B&O '95 C st | 29¾ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 10 | Aft L B&O 2000 D st | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 5 | Aft M B&O '96 F st | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 1 | Aft N B&O '2000 E st | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| | Aft W B&O cv 4s '60 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 1 | Aft Y B&O 4s '90 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 5 | Aft Z B&O 4s '89 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 10 | Ch & W Ind 4½ 62 | 94½ | 94⅜ | 94½ |
| 10 | ClevUnTerm 5½s 72 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| 5 | Clev UnTerm 5s 73 | 76½ | 76¼ | 76½ |
| 11 | ClevUnTerm5½s77C | 71⅛ | 70¾ | 71⅛ |
| 2 | Columbia G 5s 52 May | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 22 | Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 103 | 102⅝ | 103 |
| 8 | Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 8 | Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58 | 127½ | 127 | 127 |
| 1 | Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 1 | Con Edis 3½s 46 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 | Con Edis 3½s 56 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 2 | Con Oil cv 3½s '51 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | Consol'n Coal 5s '60 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 2 | Consum Pow 3½s '70 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 3 | Consum Pow 3½s '65 | 108¾ | 108¼ | 108¾ |
| 1 | Consum Pow 3¼s '66 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 | Container 5s '43 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 1 1¾ |
| 12 | Contin'talOil 2¾s '48 | 108 | 108¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 | Crown Cork 4½s '48 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 | Crown Cork 4s '50 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 5 | Crucible Stl 4½s '48 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | Cuba No Ry 5½s '42 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 2 | D&RG West 5s '78 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 2 | Dul Missabe&IR½s '62 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 3 | Duluth SS&A 5s '37 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 4 | Elec Auto L cv 4s '52 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 2 | Erie rfg 5s '75 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| 15 | Erie 1st 4s '96 | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| 125 | Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ |
| 21 | Erie & Jer 6s '55 | 57½ | 56 | 57½ |
| 3 | Fed Lt & T 5s '42 | 104 | 103½ | 104 |
| 5 | Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 4 | FirstoneT&R 3½s '48 | 106¼ | 106 | 106 |
| 13 | Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 1 | Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 4 | Francis Sug 6s '56 | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ |
| 27 | GenMotAcpt3¼s '51 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 2 | Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | 68⅞ |
| 1 | Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52 | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | Gt Nor 5s '73 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 5 | Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| 2 | Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 68 | Gulf St Stl 5½s'61 | 99 | 98½ | 99 |
| 3 | Harlem Riv&P 4s '54 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 3 | Hocks V 4½s'99 | 121⅞ | 121⅞ | 121⅞ |
| 6 | Houst'nOilTex 4¼s'54 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 7 | Hudson Coal 5s'62A | 34 | 33½ | 33½ |
| 6 | Hud&Man rfg 5s'57 | 47¾ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 8 | Hud&Man inc 5s '57 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 4 | Ill Cen 4s '52 | 47⅞ | 47¼ | 47⅞ |
| 3 | Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 7 | Ill Cen 4¼s '66 | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 1 | IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A | 49 | 48⅝ | 48¾ |
| 4 | Indus Rayon 4½s'48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 | Inland Stl 3¾s '61 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 9 | Interz A Tr 7s '32 ct | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 52 | Interb R Tr 6s '32 | 34¾ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 30 | Interb RTr rfg3s'66ct | 77 | 76⅝ | 77 |
| 12 | Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 1 | Interlake Iron cv 4s '47 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 3 | Int Gt Nor Int 6s'52 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 12 | Int Paper 6s '55 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 32 | Int T&T 4½s'52 | 44½ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 38 | Int T&T 5s '55 | 47⅝ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 2 | Jones&LaughSt 1¼s'61 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 15 | KCFtS & Mem4s'36 | 36¼ | 35⅞ | 36¼ |
| 5 | K C Herm 4s '60 | 108¼ | 108 | 108¼ |
| 2 | Ky Ind T 4½s'61 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 | Ind R 4½s'61 Ungtd | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 2 | Koppers Co 4s '51 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 5 | Kresge Found 3½s'47 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | Leh C&N 4½s'54A | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 3 | Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 3 | Leh Val HTerm 5s '54 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 21 | Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 9 | Leh Val 4s 2003 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 1 | Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 4 | Long Isl unif 4s '49 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 1 | Louisia & Ark 5s '69 | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 2 | Lou&Jeff Bdge 4s '45 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 1 | Maine Cen 4s '45 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 1 | Man Ry Sup 4s '57 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 13 | Manhat Ry 4s '90 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 47 | Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct | 82¼ | 82 | 82 |
| 25 | AftDManRy2nd4s2013 | 44¾ | 44½ | 44¾ |
| 10 | Man Ry 2d 4s 2013 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 3 | Market St. Ry 7s '40 | 78½ | 78 | 78½ |
| 8 | Mich Con Gas 4s '63 | 104½ | 104 | 104 |
| 5 | Midland RRNJ 5s '40 | 26¼ | 25 | 26¼ |
| 6 | M-K-Tex 5s '62A | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 1 | M-K-T 4½s 78 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 2 | M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 5 | M-W-T 4s '62 B | 12¼ | 11¾ | 12 |
| 2 | Mo Pac 5s '65 A | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 11 | Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19¾ |
| 11 | Mo Pac 5s '78 G | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 31 | Mo Pac 5s '80 H | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 15 | Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 70 | Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19⅝ |
| 10 | Mob & Oh 5s '38 | 40¾ | 40¼ | 40⅜ |
| 9 | Mob & O 4½s '77 | 33¾ | 33 | 33 |
| 1 | MonWPaPub Sv 6s '65 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 1 | Mont Pow 3¾s '66 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| 1 | Mor&Essex3½s2000 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 1 | Mount St T&T 3¼s '68 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 5 | Nassau El 4s '51 ct | 53⅜ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 2 | Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 2 | Natl Steel 3s '65 | 102½ | 102⅛ | 102½ |
| 2 | New Eng T&T 5s '52 | 126¼ | 126 | 126¼ |
| 2 | NEngT&T 4½s'61B | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ |
| 15 | NJ Pow & L 4½s '60 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 | N O Gt Nor 5s '82 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 3 | NO Tex&M 5½s '54 | 38⅝ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 6 | NO Tex&M 5s '54B | 37¼ | 36⅝ | 37¼ |
| 1 | NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 2 | Newpt&CinBg 4½s '45 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 12 | NYC rfg 4s 2013 | 58⅞ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 15 | NYC 4½s 2013 A | 52⅝ | 52¾ | 52⅝ |
| 3 | NYC cn 4s '98 | 58½ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ |
| 8 | NYC 3½s '46 | 76¼ | 76 | 76⅛ |
| 21 | NYC cv 5½s '52 | 57⅞ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 2 | NYC&HR 3½s '97 | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ |
| 16 | NYCh&StL 5½s '74A | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 21 | NY Ch & St L 4½s '78 | 55 | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| 3 | NY Conn RR 5s '53 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 14 | NY Conn RR 4½s '53 | 106 | 105¾ | 106 |
| 10 | NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 1 | NYNH&H cit 6s '40 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 1 | NYNH&H 4½s '67 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 2 | NY O & W rfg 4s '92 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 24 | NY Steam 3½s '63 | 105¾ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 21 | NY S&W gen 5s '40 | 12½ | 11⅞ | 12½ |
| 13 | NY S&W rfg 5s '37 | 25 | 24½ | 25 |
| 5 | NY Trap R 6s '46 st | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 | Norfolk&Sou 5s '41 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 9 | Norf Sou 5s '61A | 15½ | 15 | 15 |
| 3 | Nor Am cv 5½s '49 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 | Nor Am Co 3¾s '54 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 5 | Nor Ohio 5s '45 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 20 | Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 55¾ | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| 3 | Nor Pac 5s 2047 C | 48½ | 48⅛ | 48½ |
| 5 | Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 43½ | 43⅛ | 43½ |
| 6 | Nor Pac 4s '97 | 65⅝ | 65⅜ | 65⅝ |
| 7 | Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 41¾ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 10 | Nor Sts Pow 3½s '67 | 109¼ | 109 | 109 |
| 13 | Ohio Ed 3¾s '72 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 6 | Ore Sh Lin grid 5s'46 | 118¼ | 118⅛ | 118¼ |
| 15 | Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 106 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 9 | Pac G&E 3¾s '61 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 1 | Pac Gas&El 4s '64 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 27 | Pen P&Lt 3½s '69 | 108½ | 108¼ | 108½ |
| 22 | Pen RR gen 4½s '65 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 2 | Pen RR 4½s deb '70 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 7 | Pen RR gen 4¼s '81 | 96½ | 96⅜ | 96½ |
| 10 | Pen RR 4s '48 st | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 8 | Pen RR 3¾s '70 | 90 | 89⅝ | 89¾ |
| 3 | Pen RR 3½s '52 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 4 | Peoria & E 1st 4s '40 | 67¾ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 4 | Phelps Dodge 3½s '52 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 11 | Phila Co 5s '67 | 105¾ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 1 | Phil Elec 3½s '67 | 111⅜ | 111⅜ | 111⅜ |
| 4 | PCC & StL 4½s '77 B | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 3 | PCC & St L 4½s '77 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 2 | Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 7 | Portl Gen E 4½s '60 | 72½ | 72 | 72½ |
| 9 | Pro Ri A Tob 6s '42st | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 7 | Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 29 | Postal Tel&C 5s '53 | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 1 | Pub Svc E & G55s2037 | 147 | 147 | 147 |
| 5 | PubSvcNo Ill 3½s '68 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 1 | Readg 4½s '97 A | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 4 | Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 1 | Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 | Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 5 | Republic Steel 3½s '54 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 | Republic Steel 4½s '61 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 1 | Richfld Oil 4s '52 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 12 | Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 12 | Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66 | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |
| 1 | StLIM&SMRR&G '33 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 2 | StLIM&S 4sR&G '33ct | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| 2 | StLRM&Pac5s'55st | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 10 | StLSF5sSb '60 A | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 21 | StLSF 4½s '78 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| 18 | StLSF 4s '50 A | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ |
| 8 | StLSF 4s '0 A ct | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 1 | StPaulUnDep 5s '72 | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| 5 | SA&APass 4s '43 | 60¼ | 60 | 60¼ |
| 8 | SanAntPubSvc 4s '63 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 62 | SeibAL cn 6s '46 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 |
| 17 | Sea AL 6s '45 ct | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 4 | Sea AL 4s '50 unst | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 9 | Sea-AlFla 6s'35Act | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| 1 | Shell Un 2½s '54 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 11 | Simmons cv 4s '52 | 101½ | 101½ | 101⅝ |
| 1 | So Bell T&T 3¼s '62 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 11 | So Bell T&T 3s '79 | 104¼ | 104 | 104¼ |
| 2 | So Col Pow 6s '47 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 8 | Sou Kraft 4¼s '46 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 30 | Sou Pac 4½s '68 | 46¾ | 46 | 46¼ |
| 5 | So Pac 4½s '69 | 45⅝ | 45 | 45⅜ |
| 1 | So Pac rfg 4s '55 | 59⅝ | 59⅜ | 59⅝ |
| 4 | So Pac 3¾s '46 | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ |
| 13 | So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 49¾ | 49½ | 49¾ |
| 7 | South Ry 6½s '56 | 80⅞ | 80⅞ | 80⅞ |
| 7 | South Ry gen 4s '56 | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| 1 | South Ry cn 5s '94 | 87⅞ | 87½ | 87⅞ |
| 11 | South Ry gen 4s '56 | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56⅝ |
| 1 | So Ry 4s St I '51 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1 | SW Bell Tel 3s '68 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 1 | Spokane Int 5s '55 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 17 | Stand OilNJ 2¾s'53 | 105½ | 105⅜ | 105½ |
| 13 | Studebaker cv 6s '45 | 109⅛ | 108¾ | 108⅜ |
| 1 | T RR A St L 4s '53 | 108½ | 108¼ | 108½ |
| 22 | Tex Corp 3½s'51 | 106⅝ | 106⅜ | 106⅝ |
| 8 | Tex Corp 3s '59 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 | Tex & P 1st 5s 2000 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 148 | Third Ave aj 5s '60 | 22¼ | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| 33 | Third Ave 4s '60 | 61½ | 61 | 61 |
| 2 | TideWatAssoO3½s'52 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 | UNOC6s'42 11 17-32 | 111 17/32 | 111 17/32 | 111 17/32 |
| 2 | Union Oil Cal 3s '59 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 | Un Pac 1st 5s 2008 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 4 | Un Pac 3½s '71 | 87¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 5 | Un Pac rfg 4s 2008 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 | Un Cig-Wh Strs 5a '52 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 9 | Unit Drug 5s '53 | 84 | 83¼ | 83⅜ |
| 10 | Un Stockyds 4¼s'51 | 92 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| 3 | Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44 | 102 | 101 | 101 |
| 5 | Ut Pow & L 5s '44 | 102 | 101⅜ | 101⅝ |
| 6 | Util P&L 5½s '47 | 91 | 90 | 91 |
| 9 | Util P&L 5s '59 | 91 | 90 | 91 |
| 9 | Va El & Pow 3½s '68 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 1 | VirginianRy3¾s'66 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 1 | Wabash rfg 5½s '75 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 150 | Wabash 2d 5s '39 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 3 | Wabash 5s '76 B | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 2 | Wabash 4½s '78C | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1 | Walwrth 4s '55 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 50 | Warner Bros 6s '48 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 1 | Warren Bros 6s '41 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 1 | Westn Md 5½s '77A | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 | Westn Md 4s '52 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 1 | Westn Pac 1st 5s '46 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 4 | Western Un 5s '50 | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| 4 | Western Un 4½s'50 | 66¾ | 66½ | 66¾ |
| 8 | Wheel Stl 4½s '66A | 99½ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 5 | Wilkes B & E 5s '42 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 53 | Wis Cen 4s '49 | 22½ | 22 | 22 |
| 2 | Wisc El Pow 3½s '68 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| 4 | Youngst S&T 4s '61 | 105⅝ | 105¼ | 105¼ |

**Foreign Bonds**

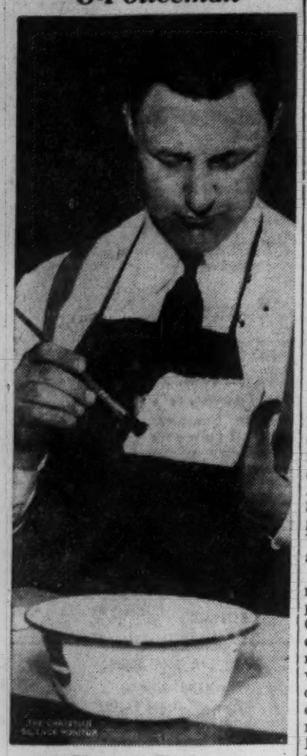
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Abitibi P & P 5s '53 | 51⅝ | 51⅜ | 51⅝ |
| 3 | Akershus 4s '68 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 4 | Argentine 4s '72 Feb | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| 14 | Argentine 4s '72 Ap | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| 10 | Argentine 4 s '48 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 7 | Argentine 5½s '71 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 5 | Australia 5s '57 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 6 | Belgium 7s '55 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 6 | Belgium 6½s '49 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 6 | Brazil 8s '41 | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ |
| 14 | Brazil 6½s 26-'57 | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 7 | Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 2 | Brisbane 5s '57 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 11 | Brisbane 5s '58 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 8 | Buen A 4¾s '77 | 63⅝ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 11 | Buen A 4½s Aug '76 | 63⅞ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 2 | Buen 9 4¾s '75 | 65¼ | 64¾ | 65¼ |
| 39 | Canada 5s '52 | 101½ | 101 | 101¼ |
| 3 | Canada 3s '67 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 3 | Canada 4s '60 | 95⅝ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 5 | Canada 4s '61 | 92 | 93 | 93 |
| 5 | Canada 2¼s '44 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 1 | Chile 6s '60 asd | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 6 | Chile 6s '61 Jan asd | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1 | Chile 6s '62 asd | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 15 | Colomb 6s '61 Jan | 32⅝ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ |
| 12 | Colomb 6s '61 Oct | 33¾ | 33½ | 33¾ |
| 62 | Copenhag 5s '52 | 52¼ | 49 | 49 |
| 33 | Copenhag 4½s '53 | 49 | 44¾ | 45¼ |
| 7 | Cuba 5½s '53 | 102 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 3 | Cuba 4½s '77 | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60¾ |
| 72 | Denmark 6s '42 | 73 | 70 | 70⅞ |
| 29 | Denmark 5½s '55 | 63½ | 60 | 60 |
| 65 | Denmark 4½s '62 | 55⅝ | 51⅝ | 52 |
| 5 | Finland 6s '45 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 24 | GerGov 5½s65 | 14⅜ | 13⅞ | 14⅛ |
| 19 | Ger Ctl Bk 6s '51 | 16⅜ | 14¼ | 16⅜ |
| 2 | Ger Govt 7s 49 unst | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 1 | Greek 6s 68 pt pd | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 2 | Hung Munic 7s 46 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 16 | Italy 7s 1951 | 68¾ | 68½ | 68¾ |
| 1 | Medellin Mun 6½s 54 | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ |
| 1 | Milan City 6½s 52 | 50½ | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| 5 | Norway 6s 44 | 94½ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 1 | Norway 6s 48 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 12 | Norway 4½s 56 | 90 | 86½ | 86½ |
| 35 | Norway 4½s 65 | 80½ | 78½ | 78 |
| 41 | Norway 4s 63 | 80 | 76 | 77¾ |
| 3 | Nor Mun Bk 5s 70 | 78 | 80 | 80 |
| 3 | Orient Dev 5½s 58 | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| 12 | Panama 5s63A st asd | 69¾ | 69½ | 69¾ |
| 27 | Peru 7s 59 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ |
| 70 | Peru 1st 6s '60 | 10½ | 10 | 10½ |
| 27 | Peru 2nd 6s 1961 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ |
| 2 | Poland 4½s '68 asd | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1 | Poland 4½s '58 asd | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 6 | Queensld 5½s '41 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 | Rio de Jan 6½s '53 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 7 | Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 9 | Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10¾ |
| 1 | Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 2 | Sao Paulo St 7s '56 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 2 | Sao Paulo St 7s '40 | 35½ | 35 | 35 |
| 10 | Taiwan El P 5½s'71 | 60 | 59½ | 60 |
| 3 | Tokyo El Lt 6s '53 | 62¾ | 62¼ | 62¾ |
| 1 | Urug aj 3¾s&4¼s'79 | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ |

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 3,924,000; previous day, 7,522,000; week ago, 6,705,925; year ago, 7,191,625; two years ago, 7,237,425; Jan. 1 to date 325,045,050; year ago 379,848,875; two years ago, 369,992,575.

## Heard in Wall Street

An article in the National City Bank's current monthly bulletin, on "Foreign War Expenditures and Finance," gives some of the material from which an ultimate rise in world commodity prices may be expected. This war is proving even now practically as expensive as the acute stages of the last war. In consequence budget outlays have been h

### 'G-Policeman'



**Hoover Trainee**

**Student in the Seattle Police Training School, casting reproductions by "moulage" method to preserve auto tire marks and teeth marks in an apple.**

# Seattle Police School Hailed For Civic Aid

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—In a rehabilitated brick firehouse, the interior as entirely workmanlike as though it wore a blue uniform, is the year-old Seattle Police Training School. Steel desks and files, heavy chairs, research library, technical workroom are all to the point. Even in the library there are no lounging chairs.

Police pupils work hard, eight hours a day and well into the night, writing and reconstructing their notes. But they want to advance, Sergeant Emile Vallet, Director of the School, said, and so are willing to work hard. To some who have been out of school for 20 years notebooks are much harder than walking a beat.

The lecture method is used in the classroom of the Police School on such subjects as penal law and ordinances, the American judicial system, code of criminal procedure, traffic and safety, home geography, co-operation with Fire Department and other law enforcing agencies. Instruction on such subjects as alertness, resourcefulness, and accuracy are given. Policemen, it is found, may have only a hazy idea of ordinances under which they make arrests without any actual knowledge of them.

**Instructors Donate Time**

Instructors in academic subjects all give their services to the school. It is a challenging sight to watch a class room of blue-coated officers listening to an attorney who tells them what is right and wrong, what is reasonable or unreasonable force, not in terms of preachment, but of legislation.

Under "scientific criminal investigation" such subjects are studied as sources of information, police records, description of individuals, interviews, making notes during investigation, searches and seizures, raids, bank robbery investigations, and dozens of other related topics.

The laboratory work is done under highly specialized instruction and modern equipment. In this course such matters are taken up as latent fingerprints, chemical processes in powdering, lifting and photographing them, examination of questioned documents in terms of watermarks, and stains, recovery of burned paper, stains, false seals; moulage and casting materials, tool marks, footprints, tire treads; glass fractures; metals, and reproduction of obliterated numbers.

**Laboratory Practice**

It is explained that the value of this laboratory practice is not to make experts of each policeman, but to give him a working knowledge of what he needs to know in getting and preserving evidence. It makes of him a more intelligent help to the expert in crime detection. The training, Sergeant Vallet explains, opens up new worlds to police officers where they may make their own intelligent investigations. After graduating from the School, officers, on their own time, are often interested enough to use the school equipment for crime detection purposes.

Recruits to the Police Department are required to take a six-months course, their academic work being interspersed with field work. During this probationary training it is determined not only whether or not they will fit into the service but what type of the work they are best fitted for. Police service that used to mean walking a beat now has many phases from traffic to patrol service and from office work to that of detective.

## *Iowa Welfare Recipient Foregoes Pension Rise*

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Iowa social welfare officials believe this one sets a new high for civic responsibility:

The aged assistance system entitled one pensioner to $3 a month more than he had been receiving, but he turned it down.

He explained he had managed to live on the smaller amount.

# Industry Opens Drive For Public Confidence

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 13—The first in a series of informal meetings and conferences in 37 industrial communities from coast to coast was opened today in Louisville, Ky., by the National Association of Manufacturers in co-operation with state and local trade groups. The purpose of these meetings is to "clarify industrial thinking on current economic problems." The second conference is to open tomorrow in Pittsburgh, Pa.

In these meetings industrial leaders will sit down with officials of the National Association of Manufacturers for a full and frank discussion of local and national industrial problems. Ten meetings are scheduled for the month of April in cities throughout the South, to be followed by similar gatherings in the Midwest, Far West and New England. Meetings are scheduled well into October.

Principal speaker at most of the meetings will be H. W. Prentis, Jr. president of the Armstrong Cork Company and head of the Association. Other officials of the manufacturers' association who will participate in the sessions include Howard Coonley, Chairman of the Board; C. M. Chester, Director; Walter B. Weisenburger, Executive Vice-President; Noel Sargent, Secretary, and John C. Gall, Counsel.

**To Carry Out Plan**

The series of meetings are designed to carry out the "Declaration of Principles Relating to the Conduct of American Industry," adopted at the Congress of American Industry, sponsored by the Association, which met here in December, 1939.

In its declaration the Congress held that industrial management "must continue to do all in its power to keep alive the faith of the public in the traditional American principles of free enterprise, as the guarantor of individual opportunity and security, by fulfilling its share of the public responsibility resting upon all private enterprise."

"The economic conditions within which business operates, and the operations of business itself, are affected and limited by political action, which is controllable, under the American system, only by the public," the declaration continued. "It is a primary obligation of industrial management, therefore, to make known to all elements of the population including the consumer, the employee, and the investor, the extent of their group or individual stake in the operation of industry. It is the obligation of the management of each individual enterprise to make these interests known to those groups with which its operations come in contact, in the communities and areas where they are conducted.

**Will Advance Security**

"If the American people are convinced by the facts that a sincere and intelligent effort to serve the public interest underlies all effort to serve the legitimate self-interest of each individual industrial enterprise—as in the long run it must—then national strength and security will most surely be advanced and a balance of opportunity and security for the individual made possible."

The Congress declared that in adopting the declaration it "reaffirmed its faith in the principles of the American system of free enterprise and its belief in the efficacy of that system under a constitutional representative democracy in securing for Americans the opportunity for economic advancement and the highest standard of living in the world."

"The Congress," the declaration continued, "asserts that industry must do its part in contributing, in its own sphere, to the attainment of this objective, and it calls upon the managers of industry to follow with renewed effort a course that will enable this contribution to be made."

**Industry An Example**

Industry is in a favorable position to set a good example among groups undertaking the solution of the Nation's problems, a spokesman for the Association said, explaining the purposes of the meetings. They were arranged to bring to the realization of industrialists in the Nation "the fact that there is a platform (the declaration of principles) on which they can stand with some considerable pride.

"It is a constructive program and one which they can accept in their own communities as the basis for stimulation of confidence in the private enterprise system."

The meetings, he continued, offer an opportunity for manufacturers to make other groups of the American people conscious that the private enterprise system is "real and understandable" and to make them realize how much they—and everybody in the country—relies on, and is part of, that system.

"They are also an attempt to convince not only manufacturers but the general public that they have an obligation to see to it that no one of the basic freedoms, including that of free enterprise, is weakened," he added.

# Misty Figures Befog Jobs Issue

*Continued from Page 1*

clusion is arrived at in this manner: In December, 1929, there were 46,344,000 persons employed. In December, 1939, there were 46,304,000,000 persons employed. Add the approximately 2,305,000 on WPA, and there would be in December, 1939, 1,865,983 more persons employed than 10 years ago. Thus, while the population increase in the past 10 years would add 3,800,000 extra unemployed, subtract that 1,865,983 from that figure, and the conclusion is that there are only 1,934,017 or approximately 2,000,000 unemployed in the country today.

The "larger unemployment" conclusion—accepted by the Glenn Frank report, employed most often by Government officials, and indorsed by the American Federation of Labor—places present unemployment at about 8,000,000. In the estimates of these groups there are two essential exceptions to the validity of the statistics cited in the foregoing paragraph. They are these:

**Another Story**

December 1929 was not the peak of the boom period. There were in fact, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, 3,000,000 fewer employed than for the peak month of September. This means the number employed in December 1939 was about 3,400,000 less than at the 1929 peak.

The second exception relates to the number of unemployed added in the past ten years through the increase in population. Here it is estimated that in the population of working age during the ten-year period is 11,700,000 and that by the 1929 standard, 56.7 per cent of these, or 6,600,000 ought to be employed. Add this to the net decline in employment of 1,000,000 and the conclusion is reached that there are 7,600,000 fewer persons employed now in proportion to the total population than at the peak in 1929. And this calculation does not include the "unemployed" workers "employed" on WPA.

The "largest unemployment" conclusion is advanced regularly by the Congress of Industrial Organizations which, on the basis of C. I. O. union reports and Government figures, estimates total present unemployment to be 12,000,000—an increase, it says, of 14 per cent over December 1939.

**Accepted Without Proof**

The figure of approximately 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 unemployed is accepted as the nearest accurate by industrial, labor and government economists; but the fact remains that their conclusions are based upon "estimates" "deductions" and "imponderables." There has been no count of the the unemployed and there are no precise, comprehensive unemployment statistics. It is for this reason that the care with which census is administered and the faithfulness with which it is answered are important.

While the availability of accurate information on the unemployed will make possible a more enlightened approach to the problem, considerable interest in attaching to the non-partisan approach to finding better means of coping with unemployment on the part of a sizable group in the House of Representatives.

About 60 Representatives, including Democrats, Republicans, Farmer-Laborites and Progressives, have organized themselves into a conference on unemployment, and have appointed 12 subcommittees to deal with unemployment in its varying phases. The conference through its findings hopes to present a program for a fundamental attack on the problem before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

# Basis of Peace Said to Rest On Nations Yielding

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Nations must yield some of their sovereignty in such matters as monetary policy, tariffs, and trade, in the opinion of Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal of McGill University.

In a recent address here outlining the need for immediate thought on the postwar basis of world peace, Dr. James declared that national sovereignty would be limited only as it affected matters which might endanger peace. He said monetary policy would be scrutinized first, as experience has shown that the monetary policy of any specific country has wide repercussions in other countries. Natural science and technology has brought all parts of the world so close together that they are, in effect, interdependent, and there already exists a world community in the field of economics and business. It is necessary that we should recognize that world community in terms of national politics, he said.

Warning that a lasting peace is only possible when the causes of war have been removed, Dr. James said that democratic leaders must begin at once to think out the principles on which society should be organized when the war ends.

## *Court Et Al Bow To O'Day Lunch*

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—When it comes to putting up box lunches, a Congresswoman apparently has it all over Supreme Court wives et al.

At least, there is no gainsaying the evidence of last night when box lunches "packed by the dainty hands" of some of the Capital's leading women were auctioned off for the benefit of Spanish refugees.

The high bid for the lunch put up by Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York, was $5. Among the others were: Mrs. Hugo Black and Mrs. William O. Douglas, $3; Mrs. Harold Ickes, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, and Mrs. Florence Biddle, wife of the Solicitor General, $2.

What was in the boxes? The contents were on the epicurean side—squab, fried chicken, honey, and similar delicacies.

## *Soldier Issue Won By Lady Astor*

LONDON (AP)—The War Secretary, Mr. Oliver Stanley, bowed to the wishes of Viscountess Astor March 12, announcing that the term "unmarried wife" no longer would be used in designating the scale of allowances for soldiers' dependents.

Instead the term "unmarried dependent living as wife" will be used, according to the suggestion of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The American-born Lady Astor had contended that there could be no such thing as an unmarried wife.


## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**APARTMENTS FOR SALE**

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—For sale, $1000, 4-room garden apartment; light, sunny, latest improvements; low cost maintenance. Groesbeck, 37-59 84 Street.

**APARTMENTS—FURNISHED**

HERMOSA BEACH, CALIFORNIA
THE YURPILLAT
Location Ocean Front. Doubles and Singles. Rates Reasonable. 840 Strand. Phone 5906

**CANDY**

SUGARED PECANS

Fresh, Deliciously Sugared, Attractively Boxed. Home made—$1.15 per pound delivered.

*Place Easter order early*

MRS. CHARLES IVES
325 Rhem Ave., New Bern, N. C.

**DRIED FRUITS**

TRY a 5-pound box of our delicious CALIFORNIA FRUITS, top tray filled with stuffed dates, figs and prunes. Packed appropriately for birthday, Easter or Mother's Day gifts. Shipped prepaid for $2.85. Part-time agents wanted. STERLING FOOD PRODUCTS, 3715 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

**REAL ESTATE**

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes and Investment Buys, Homes, all sizes, all prices. Rentals, Loans.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

Alert women, well acquainted in their communities, to act as local representatives for Monitor-advertised books. Selling helps, generous commissions. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

"COTTO" DESIGNED SPORTSWEAR — featuring "Wamsutta Fabrics in Fashion," now sold direct through exhibits; sales and district manager openings, part and full time; experience not necessary, but social contacts essential; generous overwriting. DicKinS, Inc., Fall River, Mass.

WOMEN—Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept. 827 E, Indianapolis, Ind.

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats. Made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2126 Beverly Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**APARTMENTS—FURNISHED**

JUST OPENED NEWLY FURNISHED and decorated studios, private baths, kitchenettes, telephone. 252 West 105th (Broadway), N. Y. C. RIverside 9-9851.

NEW YORK CITY, 259 W. 85th St.—Large 1-room, kitchenette, bath, refrigeration, modern improvements, telephone; moderate rental.

**APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED**

N. Y. C., 110th St., near Riverside Drive and subway—Sublet large 2-room apartment; elevator; $65.00. Phone MR. WILLIAMS, Lackawanna 4-5600.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

BOSTON, 291 Commonwealth Ave.—3-rm. apt., fireplace, kitchenette, bath, $75; also 2-rm. apt., kitchenette, bath, $45. Asp. 6584.

3-ROOM apt. in 2-family house, business or agreeable couple pref.; heat, gas, elec., garage; conv. to buses; reasonable. 67 Garden St., W. Englewood, N. J. Tea. 7-5997-R.

**APARTMENTS TO SUBLET**

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Attractively furn. 2-room apt., most exclusive apt. hotel. Apr. 1-Sept. 15, longer if desired. Longwood 3200. Apt. C-106.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE**

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates. Insured, owner-driver, best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

**CAMERA SUPPLIES**

COLLEGE CAMERA SHOP
267 Huntington Avenue, Boston — Ken. 0113
Opposite Repertory Theatre Open 9 P. M.

**CORSETIERES**

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

**COUNTRY BOARD**

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors; modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE Wo 2-2080 280 B'way, N. Y. C. LOUISE C. HAHN

**FOLDING CHAIRS**

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPITOL 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Bldg., Boston

**FURNITURE WANTED**

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

WANTED—Companion to lady, country room and board, small wages, in return for light house duties. Write Box H-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

**HOUSEHOLD PETS**

1 PAIR Siamese kittens for immediate disposal at sacrifice. Call Trowbridge 6410 or write Box N-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HOUSES FURNISHED**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To sub-rent a 6-room furnished house for 7 months, Foxhall Village, reasonable rent. Telephone Emerson 4805.

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

EST. — HENRY P. TOWNSEND — 1916
Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member of Allied Van Lines, Inc., 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

**National Movers of Boston**

Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2403. Call any time. 129 WAVERLEY AVENUE, WATERTOWN

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

## Local Classified

(Continued)

**OFFICES TO LET**

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, centrally located, for rent mornings 10-1; attractively furnished; reasonable; references exchanged. Phone LO. 3-1651.

**PRINTING**

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

**REAL ESTATE**

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

**ROOMS TO LET**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet, rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, St. Mary St. Vicinity—Single room for gentleman in small apartment. Telephone Wednesday or Friday evening—KEN 5128.

BOSTON, 864 Beacon St., near St. Mary's St.—Large single and double, sunny rooms; reasonable. COM. 9460

BROOKLINE, MASS., 47 Gibbs Street—Pleasant rooms in private home, near transportation; business people preferred; references required. Asp. 1460.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Freshly decorated, large, furn. room for a woman; use of kitchen, laundry; parking; convenient location. 41 Clark Road. Lon. 8691.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 527 W. 121st Street (Apt. 53)—Sunny south front room, cozy in winter, cool in summer; Columbia University section; many free lectures and musicals.

N. Y. C. (702 West End), 94th Street (Apt. 4)—Two connecting cheerful front, quiet, homelike; suitable friends; $4.75 each.

WINDSOR, CONN.—Large room or rooms with fireplaces, for light housekeeping, in private home; charming surroundings; accessible to Hartford; garage. W. D. Stone, 1124 Windsor Avenue.

**ROOMS WANTED**

BUSINESS woman wants light room, private entrance, reasonable; East Side, 50-80th or Washington Square, N. Y. C. Write Box L-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

**SEWING MACHINES**

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

RELIABLE man wishes position—houseman, porter or any other work. Write HENRY GAUCK, 2196 Walton Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN**

AVAILABLE immediately, Protestant, experienced, unusual ability, wishes to serve as bookkeeper, accountant for firm that requires competent assistance and will appreciate someone willing to accept responsibility. Box N-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-Stenographer-Bookkeeper wishes responsible position; experienced, efficient, reliable; college. Write Box N-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

**SOLOISTS WANTED**

AUDITIONS granted Christian Scientists preferred. First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1251 Fairmount Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

**STATIONERY**

PERSONALIZED Stationery, 300-piece ensemble $1.00, 100 long sheets, 100 single sheets, 100 envelopes. Excellent quality paper in Blue, Ivory, Grey, White, or assortment including all four colors. Blue or Brown ink. Block print. Samples on request. Pen and Brush Studio, Chestnut Hill, Mass. Call Lon. 4444.

**TAILORING**

TRINITY' TAILORING CO., 170 Dartmouth St., near Stuart, Boston
Men's and Women's Suits, Coats made to order. Remodeling, Repairing, Fur Storage.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

LENORE M. VOSBURGH, Teach of Piano, Professional Organist and Accompanist. Sight Reader. Tel. Or. 4-2446. 37 Berwyn St., Orange, N. J.

**WANTED TO BUY**

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

## New Jersey

**ATLANTIC CITY**

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 1442 ATLANTIC AVENUE
(Cor. Atlantic and New York Aves.)

**CAMDEN**

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie Cor. Broadway and Pine Streets
Camden, N. J.

**EAST ORANGE**

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
*Personal Attention to Details*
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575
A. J. NORMAN, Jr.
President

norman Florist inc.
308 Main Street
ORange 4-4344

*Complete Line of*
Sportswear
Daytime Frocks
Lingerie and Hose
RUBY LANE STORES
560 Central Ave. at Evergreen Pl.

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

*For Your*
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
*Agent and Broker*
48 No. Munn Ave. Or 3-7138

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment
with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

## NEW JERSEY

**EAST ORANGE**

(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-5382 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Shop at*
LLOYD'S
*to find new ideas for appetizing prepared foods*
Tea Sandwiches $2.75 per hundred
Salted Nuts roasted fresh daily
Jumbo peanuts, 23c pound
Colossal cashews, 49c pound
Assorted selected nuts, 59c pound
571 Main Street OR 4-7303

*For friendship*
or
*For love*
Send an
Easter Card
622 Central Ave.
370 Main St.
MEETING AT Post's

THE EASTER BUNNIES
Have arrived at
The EAST ORANGE TOY SHOP
29c to $1.95
A more beautiful selection is hard to find anywhere. Make your choice early.
Our Other Store—MONTCLAIR TOY SHOP
519 Main Street OR. 3-5044

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469

GUILLAUME'S
Dainty Deb Shop
*Specializes in Permanent Waving*
84 No. Walnut Street
OR. 5-9750

**ELIZABETH**

KLEIN'S
*Women's Apparel Shop*
Newest Spring Styles
Coats, Suits, Dresses
Open Evenings 1129 Elizabeth Avenue
ELIZABETH, N. J.

Rose's Beauty Salon
*Specializing in Permanent Waves*
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6591

*Visit the*
COSTELLA MILLINERY
330 Morris Avenue
*for Your New Spring Hat*
All Colors — Sizes 21-24
Also Birkshire Hosiery — 59c up
Quaker Hosiery — 89c

*Enjoy Whipped Cream*
CAKES, TARTS, PIES
While in Season
BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
330 Morris Avenue

**ENGLEWOOD**

Mary Elizabeth Tea Room
96 Engle Street
*Delicious Home Cooking*
Caterer for Parties and Banquets
REASONABLE PRICES
Delightful Surroundings
ENGLEWOOD 3-2941

**HACKENSACK**

SAUNDERS
*Jewelers*
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

**HOBOKEN**

Send Grulich Flowers
*For Easter*
PHONE Hob. 3-0510
GRULICH & SONS
616 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

Lubrication
By "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
*Esso Servicenter*
13th Street and Willow Avenue
TEL. HOBOKEN 3-7961

WILLIAM T. HATTEN CO.
ESTABLISHED 1912
*Commercial Printing*
61-63 Twelfth Street
Telephone Hoboken 3-2084

*New Easter Jewelry*
HENRY W. GROTE
54 Newark St., Phone HOB. 3-1298
*Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry Special attention given to fine watch, clock and jewelry repairs*

HOLLAND PASTRY SHOP
HENRY HEMMELDER, Prop.
513 Washington St., Ph. HOB. 3-4790
*All kinds of Pastry and Cakes Made to Order*
Try our Butter Cookies 50c a lb.

## NEW JERSEY

**HOBOKEN**

(Continued)

HARRY HECKER
112 8th Street
Phone Hob. 3-8004
FANCY GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN

**IRVINGTON**

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

**JERSEY CITY**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6002-R daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
*All Merchandise Guaranteed*
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

LOUIS MIGDOLL
*Eletrical Contractor and House Wiring*
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances Sold on FHA Plan
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
*COKE, COAL, OIL*
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

**MAPLEWOOD**

Maplewood Delicatessen
EASTER SPECIALTIES
Good home cooked foods
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
3 HIGHLAND PL. SO. 2-9813

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
WORCESTER IVORY SALT
Kemp's Sun Ray Tomato Juice, No. 5 Can ..... 23c
Dromedary Ginger Bread Mix, ..... 19c pkg.
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE., SO 2-4300

Dare's Flowers, Inc.
At Easter, give gifts of flowers and plants for joyous greetings
92 Baker St. SO 2-1676

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

Community Shoe Rebuilder
*Men's and Ladies' Shoes Rebuilt*
*Children Shoe Repair*
*Hats Cleaned*
57 Baker St. SO 2-2189

LOUIS CRACCO
*Juvenile Footwear*
Scientifically constructed, featuring flexibility
Pro-Tek-Tiv Shoes
170 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-2143

A. S. Campbell
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Pl. SO 2-0537

Electric Shop Radio Service
JOHN H. OSMUN
*Artists' Materials*
*House Paints*
179 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4714

STRUBBE'S
*Ice Cream in fancy moulds for Easter. Home made candies, fresh daily*
178 Maplewood Ave., SO 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington
Essex 3-3920

SIRLYN'S
*The exclusive Men's and Boys' Store*
Stetson Hats, Interwoven Socks
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Swank Art Jewellry
163 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4062

THE HOBBY SHOP
Easter Cards and Gifts
*"As usual we have the unusual"*
LOUISE M. ROFF
95 Baker St. SO 2-2625

Mayfair Gift & Sweet Shop
*Selected Easter Cards and Gifts*
*Order Mayfair Sweets Early for*
EASTER
183 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-1674

Old Woman in the Shoe, Inc.
CHILDREN'S WEAR AND SHOES
One minute to 14 years
Friendly Service — Guaranteed CLOTHING
137 Maplewood Ave. SO. 3-1710

## NEW JERSEY

**MILLBURN**

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
ESSO
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1734

Moving—Storage
Rug Cleaning
Floor Coverings
RIMBACK STORAGE CO.

Barberry Corner
Luncheon 50c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner 85c and $1.00; Sunday Dinner—12:30-8—$1.00
82 TAYLOR STREET MILL. 6-1739

**MONTCLAIR**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR
Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
*The Hairdresser*
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

*Fine Jewelry*
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.
Special—13 lbs. flatwork, including 5 Men's Shirts, hand ironed, for only $1.35.
Homestyle Laundry
108 Walnut St. Montclair 2-0081

CAKES
Ice Creams
Confections
MARKER'S
594 VALLEY ROAD, UPPER MONTCLAIR
TEL. MONT. 2-4144

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

A. E. RUTLEDGE
INTERIORS
*Upholstery—Draperies*
*Furniture—Floor Coverings*
224 Lorraine Ave. Upper Montclair

*Delicious Meals*
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo. 2-9532 *Established 1927*

*Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe*
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS
Ready-Made and to Order
*Agents for Dobbs Hats*
40 Church Street

Nann's Flowers
*For Easter*
605 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair 2-2352

**NEWARK**

The Bean Pot
27 WASHINGTON ST., cor. James
Luncheon from 35c, Dinner from 50c
Sunday Dinner from 75c
*Harmonious Surroundings*
*Special Parties*

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

TYPEWRITERS
Bought—Sold—Serviced
Rental Service, 3 months $5
Adding Machines—Check Writers
CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
86 PARK PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.
Phone: Market 3-5766

New Roofs, Brick Siding, Shingles, Asbestos, Celotex, Insulation
*Estimates Cheerfully Given*
Service Insulating Co.
280 Conklin Ave. Hillside, N. J.
Tel. Wav. 3-6850

**NEW BRUNSWICK**

Bertha Luise Gift Shop
*Art Linens*
Representative for Associated Authors
Monitor Advertised Books
209 New York Ave. Near Vocational School


SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW JERSEY

### ORANGE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-8831 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**WE LIVE TO SERVE!**
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark N. J.

### SOUTH ORANGE

**South Orange Painting Service**
*Better Class Painting and Decorating*
JOHN SIDEY, *Proprietor*
329 Academy St. SO. 2-8656

**GLOVER'S**
Esso Service Stations
AT YOUR SERVICE
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil or tires checked.
Reliable Repair Service
68 W. So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
644 So. Centre St. SO. 4-6643

**Star Tailoring Co.**
*Ladies' Tailors and Furriers*
Remodeling a Specialty
22 Valley St. SO 2-1962

**ALBERT VOSS**
*Circulating Library*
EASTER CARDS
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman, Fountain Pens
21 VOSE AVE. SO 2-1656

### WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
*Authorized Ford Agency*
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
55 MAIN STREET

### PATERSON

**Stenchever's**
FINE SHOES
*For Men, Women and Children*
96 Main Street, Paterson
38 Lexington Ave. Passaic, N. J. 188 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

### PLAINFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**TRY**
**BLOSSOM HILL FARM'S DELICIOUS ICE CREAM**
Fresh from Our Own Farm
Also
Grade A Milk and Dairy Products
205 East 5th Tel. 6-8562
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
**Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.**
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

**N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.**
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

THE
**GOSSARD CORSET SHOP**
*All types of Foundation Garments*
Tel. PLFD. 6-2182—136 E. Front St.

**M. E. Willoughby FLORIST**
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

**GEO. W. KIRCH**
*Plumbing and Heating*
HAYWARD OIL BURNER
201 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-0578

**VAN ARSDALE'S**
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
*"The Centre of the Business Centre"*

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
**The Vanity Shoppe**
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

**CLAIRE MORTON SHOPPE**
*Quality Millinery*
for the discriminating woman
Prices $1.95 to $4.95
205 E. 5th St., opp. City Hall

## NEW JERSEY

### RED BANK

Lowes LEHIGH Losts
Coal
Fuel Oil
Purina Feeds
Grass Seed
**LAWES COAL CO., INC.**
Phone Red Bank 1251

**JONES FILLING STATION**
*New Esso Gasoline*
Red Bank, N. J.
Phones 1845, 3828, 1294

**SCHNEIDER'S MARKET**
Quality Meats, Fruit, Vegetables and Groceries. Free Delivery
TEL. NO. 2655
21 West Front St., Red Bank, N. J.

*"Footwear of Distinction"*
*Exclusive Agents*
**Red Cross Shoes**
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
**Albert S. Miller Shoe Co.**
18 Broad St., Red Bank Ph. 1264

### RIDGEWOOD

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763
Graduate Corsetieres
**Ridgewood Corset Shop**
Seam-Prute Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
89 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

**PAUL'S BEAUTY SALON**
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-0328

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
**999 TIRE COMPANY**
*We Love to Change Tires*
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG.

WE DO OUR OWN
*BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING*
**GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.**
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

**LAW**
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge. 6-5230

**SUPERIOR MARKET**
*Choice Meats and Sea Foods*
*Try our Home Made Sausage*
107 E. Ridgewood Ave.
Free Delivery Tel. Ri. 6-2390

*The* **Greenery** *Flower Shop Inc.*
TELEGRAPH FLORIST
36 Oak Street Phone 6-0285

**BELANUS COAL CO.**
Black Stork Coal
*More Heat—Less Ash*
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
180 Chestnut St. Tel. Ridgewood 6-5040

**MEYER'S Better Easter Candies**
Complete Luncheon—35c
*Home Made Candy and Ice Cream*
51 E. Ridgewood Ave.

**B. DRAPKIN**
*Full Line of*
**EASTER NOVELTIES and GREETING CARDS**
Schrafft's, Page and Shaw, and Whitman's Candies in Easter Packages

### RIVER EDGE

*The Vogue Beauty Salon*
*Specializing in*
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Mildred Cring, Prop.
Oradell 8-1714 792 Kinderkamack Rd.

### RUTHERFORD

**FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.**
Distributors of
**Creami-Rich Products**
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0015

**Florence Beauty Salon**
*Specializes in all branches of Hair Dressing*
Telephone for Appointment Ru. 2-7519
73 PARK AVENUE
Open Tues. and Fri. Eves.

**THE EASTER PARADE**
Spring and Summer Dresses
Sport Suits — Jackets
*(Alterations Free)*
**DOROTHY DRESSES**
25 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6346

**GERTRUDE R. SCHAMPAN**
*Gift and Card Shop*
Large Selection of Greeting Cards, Pottery, China and Glass, Lamps, Pictures, Purses, Occasional Furniture, Artificial Flowers, Costume Jewelry and Accessories, Handkerchiefs.
176 PARK AVENUE RU. 2-2046

**MAISON JIANNE**
*Our New Hats are Lovely*
Prices range from $1.95 to $9.95 including the popular GAGE HATS
2 Ames Avenue Ru. 2-2345

## NEW JERSEY

### SUMMIT

**Canoe Brook Farms**
*Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream*
**James MacDougall & Sons**
Telephone Sum. 6-2100

**MRS. G. O. KELLER, Inc.**
Cleaners—Dyers—Cold Storage Rug Cleaning
Daily Deliveries in Summit
Phone WX2100—No Toll
1201-11 South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

*For the month of March*
TEMPLE'S
HAIRDRESSING SALON
offers you
a twenty-five per cent discount
9 Maple Street Sum. 6-1876

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, INC.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

**VALENTINE PIZZI**
*Ladies' Tailor and Furrier*
Expert Remodeling
Cold-Air Fur Storage
39 Maple St. Sum. 6-0250

**ZUSI'S SWEET SHOPPE**
Full Line of Easter Candies, Favors, Baskets and Toys
Abbotts De Luxe Ice Cream
WE DELIVER
330 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4154

**W. L. BAKER, Inc.**
*Now Showing*
SPRING CLOTHING
and Furnishings for Men and Boys
426 Springfield Avenue

### TEANECK

**P. NAPOLI & SONS, INC.**
*Jewelers*
454 Cedar Lane, Teaneck, N. J.
BRANCHES
208 Main St. Fort Lee, N. J.
730 Anderson Ave. Grantwood, N. J.

*Lily's*
*Exclusive Millinery Handbags, Hosiery*
424 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-2440-J

**INSURANCE SERVICE**
*Be Neighborly*
Place Your Insurance With Your Home Town Agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
363 Cedar Lane Tea 6-8855

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
**Home Town Laundries, Inc.**
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
*A Service to Meet Every Need*

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
**WM. LUDEWIG**
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD Teaneck 6-4991

### TRENTON

Hand Bags Gloves
*Famous Maid*
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 18 So. Broad St., Trenton, N. J.

**A. M. FREEMAN CO.**
INSURANCE
*of every description and at lowest rates.*
ALLYNE M. FREEMAN, Prop.
12 South Montgomery St., Phone 5979

**NIEMOND'S**
*Dresses—Sportswear*
6 East State St., Trenton, N. J.
ORA M. HAMMOND, Mgr.

**GILBERT & MOTT**
The Best Deal in Town
**CHEVROLET**
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

**WALTON BROS.**
*Groceries and Meats*
Sell Honor Brand Frosted Foods
Cor. Spring and Calhoun Sts.

**Castanea MILK**
CREAM · BUTTER · EGGS · CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 4255

### UNION CITY

The Rose M. Boening Style Shop
*Complete Line of Spring*
Coats, Dresses and Silk Hosiery
630 BERGENLINE AVENUE
TEL. UNION 7-4080

*WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

## NEW JERSEY

### UNION CITY (Continued)

*Spring "Curtain Raisers" for Men*
Newest in shirts, neckwear, and other needs. Standard Merchandise. Correctly Priced.
**BOB SHORT**
"FURNISHINGS FOR MEN"
784 Bergenline Ave., near 30th St.
Phone Union 7-1545

**The CLARIDGE SHOE SHOP**
*Specialist in*
Better Grade Shoes
*For Men, Women, Children*
813 Bergenline Avenue
Phone Union 7-3045

### WESTFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Westfield Electric & Gift Shop**
*Headquarters for*
Gifts — Lamps — Shades — Everything Electric. Authorized Representative General Electric Refrigerators, Washers and Appliances, Stromberg Carlson and Emerson Radios. Victor, Bluebird and Decca Records, Telechron and General Electric Clocks.
*Service Department Maintained Store Open Evenings*
53 Elm Street Westfield, N. J.
Tel. Westfield 2-4224

*Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon*
**BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK**
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

*For Safety and Service Plus*
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

**O'CONNOR'S MARKET**
*Now located at* 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library—School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards—Dennison Goods
35 Elm Street Phone WEstfield 2-0583

Westfield Flower Growers
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahogan Park
Flowers from Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

**SERVICENTER**
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

**ALICE KIND**
*offers*
Careful and individual attention in addition to beautifully styled dresses and coats at moderate prices.
**$8.75** and up
404 Tremont Ave. WE 2-0668

Don't tire the youngsters with EASTER SHOPPING
bring them to
**WEE MODERNS**
A complete selection of distinctive Easter Apparel and Accessories for Infants, Boys and Girls. Sizes 1 to 16.
DELIVERY SERVICE
209 E. BROAD ST. TEL. WE. 2-4689

*Brunner's*
*Dependable Jewelers Since 1900*
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

**Paul Allemann**
*Jeweler Watchmaker*
Telephone Westfield 2-0736
104 East Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

**TUTTLE BROS**
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

**Easter Greetings**
Our Hot Cross Buns—Easter Cake will be a treat to your family
**BONAT BAKE SHOP**
CHAS. BAUMANN, PROP.
220 E. Broad St. WE. 2-2250

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
617 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

*Annual Spring Flower Show*
Palm Sunday—March 17th
1 to 6 P. M.
VISITORS WELCOME
Doerrer's Conservatories
167 Elm Street

### WEST NEW YORK

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
Ford Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr
New and Used Cars
*Service and Genuine Parts*

## NEW JERSEY

### WEST NEW YORK (Continued)

*Unexcelled Selection*
OF FINE JEWELRY
WATCHES and DIAMONDS
CONSCIENTIOUS AND EXPERT SERVICE
**L. J. Rad** JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

**Pennsylvania**

### ALLENTOWN

**PACKARD MOTOR CARS**
Zollinger & Ream Co.
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484

FLOWERS
*For Every Occasion*
**NEW YORK FLORAL CO.**
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
**THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.**
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

**Hess Brothers**
Allentown, Pa.
*One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

**H. LEH & CO.**
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
*Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery*
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
*Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience*

### BETHLEHEM

*The World's Finest Pianos*
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
*Expert Piano Tuning*
*Furniture—Elec. Refs.—Radios*
**GOODENOUGH'S**
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

PARKER'S
*Fine Groceries and Candies*
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

### EASTON

**UNION COAL COMPANY**
That's Why I Burn Maple Brook
700 Bushkill Drive
Phone 8215

FOWLER'S
*Luncheonette*
Complete Service
BREAKFASTS
LUNCHEON 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. 35c
DINNER 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. 65c
23 N. 4TH STREET

### ERIE

**Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.**
FIRESTONE TIRES
*Texaco Gasoline and Oils*
*Complete Car Service*
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

BOOK BINDING
OF ALL KINDS
MAGAZINES and GEOGRAPHICS
PEN RULED
OFFICE AND FACTORY FORMS
Expert Radio Service
J. D. WILLIAMS
1806 West 12th Phone 31-424

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
**State Street Food Market**
816 STATE STREET

**Stevenson's Food Market**
3025 French Street Phone 01-371
*South Erie's Super Market*
Choice Foods at Popular Prices
Quality, Cleanliness and Service

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

**HOUSEWIFE BAKERY**
*For That Special Easter Gift*
Cakes and Cookies
Colorful Egg Novelties for the Children's Baskets
822 State Street Phone 45-200

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ERIE (Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone W92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**The Halle Bros. Co.**
116-124 West 10th Street
*Millinery*
*Smart Styles*

**I. MILLER**
*Shoes and Hosiery for Spring*
Exclusive in Erie
**IRVING'S**
918 Peach St. Opp. Lawrence Hotel

*QUALITY*
**COAL — COKE**
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
**J. F. Siegel Coal Company**
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-697

**LAVER'S**
*Florists Decorators*
*TWO ENTRANCES*
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042
705 Peach St. Phone 22-460

**FORD E. O'DELL**
*Watches Diamonds*
*Gifts for Easter*
24 West 10th Street

**CARL H. MEISER MEAT MARKET**
*Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables*
*Choicest Cuts Prime Meats*
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Women's No-Mend Pure Silk Hosiery in the Spring Shades
89c—$1.00—$1.15

*For your Easter Cleaning Call*
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third St. Phone 22-987

### HARRISBURG

AUTOMATIC "Better Butter"
DAUGHERTY
Quality Food Market
Second and State Streets
PHONE 8274

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
*Economy Family Flat Bundle*
*Flat Work Finished*
**FAME CAREFUL**
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

EASTER FASHION ASSORTMENTS
*are Complete at the New and Greater*
**POMEROY'S**
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

### MAIN LINE—Haverford

**The Nancy Alice**
345 Lancaster Ave., Haverford, Pa.
*New Imports from Persia, Bali and China. Fine Undergarments and Hosiery.*

### OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

**FLORIDA ORANJES** Juicier
**PARKDALE MARKET**
*Everything for the Table*

Lubrication Service
Edge Hill: Limekiln Pike
North Hills: Limekiln Pike
Glenside: 250 So. Easton Rd.
**E. H. KENYON**

### OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Coats, Suits, Dresses for Spring
*Flo-Jean*
615 West Ave.
Ogontz 985

"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BROWER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 173 Majestic 0268

## PENNSYLVANIA

### PHILADELPHIA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE IDEAL
**Pearl Restringing Company**
Expert Oriental Pearl Restringing While You Wait
Knotting 75c, $1—Plain Restringing 50c
Beaded Bags Repaired
All Kinds of Jewelry Repaired
GRACE A. CLYMER
812 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Pen. 2830

**MEYERS DAIRIES**
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Oil Burners Gas Appliances Refrigeration
**Harry L. Stilwell & Son**
**Plumbing and Heating**
N. W. Corner 13th and Windrim Ave.
Phone Michigan 3124 Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE. PHILADELPHIA
*Your Individualism Is Our Objective*
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

Now is the time to select your Cards and Gifts for
EASTER
*Lots of New Vases and Novelties*
THE PANSY SHOPS
3627 N. Broad 5603 N. Broad

PERMANENT WAVING
*White Hair a Speciality*
MAE L. STONE
1619 CHESTNUT STREET RIT. 3844

IRWIN H. ENGLISH
*Correct Plumbing*
*Comfortable Heating*
SINCE 1914
1831 Brandywine Street Poplar 4687
Evening—Ger: 6090—Che: 3091

### READING

*We're a-thrill with the pleasant task of getting* YOU *ready for a beautiful spring and Easter!*
**POMEROY'S**
**Fashion Shops**
READING, PA.

**J. C. MUMMA**
*Fine Jewelry and Gifts*
EXPERT REPAIRING
619 Penn Street

**MANNING-ARMSTRONG**
**Foot-Craft Shoes**
**Foot Saver Shoes**
607 Penn St. Reading, Pa.

*More People in Berks County*
EAT
Maier's BREAD
*Than Any Other Kind*
640 PARK AVENUE

**WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.**
*The Store of*
**FAMOUS SHOES**
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

*Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!*
*The* **CRYSTAL**
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

**FLOWERS**
*Giles, The Florist*
123 S. Fifth Street Dial 7168

**ST. LAWRENCE** Electropure **MILK**
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

### SCRANTON

RAE WATKINS
Gloves 430
Handbags Spruce
Handkerchiefs Street
*To Match Your*
SPRING WARDROBE
*Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery*

Town and Travel Shop
(ANN LOVERING, SARAH D. SADLER)
invites Monitor readers to inspect our line of
*Junior, Misses, and Ladies' Wear*
POPULAR PRICES
140 Adams Avenue

**Every Purchase Counts**
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### SCRANTON (Continued)

*Look Your Best . . .*
*Easter*
Only a little more than a week before Easter. But that's ample time to choose from our very ample Easter apparel selections.
Samters

**arline b. mosher florist**
for Easter . . .
corsage bouquets
cut flowers
flowering plants
novelties.
308 adams avenue
telephone 6-1644

*Joseph A. Sheeley*
"Quality Drug Store"
Cor. Adams Avenue and Linden Street
*Try our Fine Sodas and Sundaes*
TOILET ARTICLES
Early American Spice Woodbury's Yardley's

HATS are Spot News now and The Right Spot Is
**Joseph's** Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

**WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY**
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

### SEWICKLEY

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION MEMBER
You MUST make up your mind to do without some things now if you do not want to be without everything later on.
**THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY**

**Hugh A. McMaster**
*"Flowers of Quality"*
Pottery, Glassware
503 BEAVER ST.
TEL. 788 and 789

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
**CAMPNEY'S GROCERY**
*"The Market for Good Things to Eat"*
Established 1874
Tel. Sewickley 1405 425 Beaver Street

### SWARTHMORE

**MEDIA LAUNDRY**
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County
**VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP**
*Over 10c Store*
PHONE 1297

*SOMETHING DIFFERENT*
Abbotts De Luxe Vanilla Fudge Ice Cream
**MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY**
ON THE CORNER WE DELIVER

### UPPER DARBY

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd 2781

**MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE**
Latest Methods in Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

### UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

**MOYER'S PHARMACY**
Burmont Road and Morgan Ave.
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
*Try Our Candy*

### UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN, Proprietor
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2557 — Madison 6384-W

### YORK

Lots of smart new things in—newer and larger quarters.
**The Lingerie Shop**
11 S. BEAVER STREET
Mark Cross Gloves
Kayser Silk Hosiery
Handbags Accessories
**The Accessory Shop**
23½ South Beaver St.

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Words of Current Interest

**Absolute**—*Ab'-so-lute.*
This word, from Latin *absolvere*, "to set free," suggests "free from imperfections or deficiency." That which is absolute is detached from the merest hint of incompleteness—it is perfect.

**Chaldeans** (Dan. 2:4, 5, 10)—*Kal-de'-anz* (first *a* short, *e* long, second *a* clipped-short).

**Christendom**—*Kriss'-'n-dum* (*i* short, *u* clipped-short).

**Cognizance**—*Kog'-nih-zanse.*
The Latin *cognoscere*, "to know," lies back of this word, which suggests "perception of facts, or conscious recognition."

**Daniel** (Dan. 2:16, 27)—Sound it *Dan'-yel* (*a* short, *e* clipped-short).

**Evangelize**—*E-van'-jeh-lize* (first *e* as in debate, *a* short, second *e* clipped-short, *i* long).
An "evangelist" (Greek *evaggelistes*) is literally "one who brings good news," the word being applied to those who early proclaimed the gospel of Christianity. The Greek word is compounded of *ev*, "well," and *aggelia*, "tidings," an extension of *aggelos*, "messenger" (from which we derive "angel").
With this concept of "evangelist," it is easy for us to understand the verb "evangelize": It means "to bring good tidings to; to instruct in the gospel; to make like the gospel in spirit."

**Galilee** (Luke 24:6)—*Gal'-ih-lee.*

**Magdalene** (Luke 24:10)—The three-syllable pronunciation is preferred, *Mag'-da-leen.*

**Mammon** (Matt. 6:24)—*Mam'-un.*
"Mammon" is properly an Aramaic word meaning "riches," possibly derived from *aman*, "to be firm or steadfast; to trust or put confidence in"—hence "what is trusted in." The word suggests not only riches, but lust for gain, the spirit of avarice.

**Metaphysics**—*Met'-a-fizz-iks.*
This word is derived from Greek *meta*, "beyond," and *physikos*, "relating to external nature"; and in the Greek form the word was first applied by Andronicus to the 13 books by Aristotle which he edited, and which, in the recognized arrangement of the works, *followed* the books dealing with physics.
The word was used not only literally to indicate "that written beyond the subject of physics," but figuratively, and with peculiar significance, to identify that which transcended mere physics.

**Moth** (Matt. 6:19, 20)—The *o* is short-circumflex as in *soft.*

**Nebuchadnezzar** (Dan. 2:1, 28)—Don't neglect the *d*, *Neb'-u-kad-nezz'-er.*

**Phenomenon**—*Fe-nom'-e-non* (*e*'s quick-long as in debate, *o*'s short as in odd).
The word is derived from the Greek verb *phainein*, "to show"; hence a phenomenon is something as perceived by experiment and observation. Natural science has added the implication that it is something of unique significance.

**Precincts**—*Pre'-singkts* (*e* long, *i* short).
A precinct is a district or territory within certain boundaries (especially for governmental purposes), or an area bounded by walls or other limits. The plural form, "precincts," has especial reference to a definite inclosure, or to the region immediately surrounding a place. The derivation is from the Latin *praecingere*, "to inclose, surround," compounded of *prae*, usually meaning "before," but in this sense, "fully," and *cingere*, "to gird."

**Principle**—*Prin'-sih-pl.*

**Retina**—*Ret'-ih-na* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in sofa).
So named because the layer of cells back of the eyeball resembles a fine network (Latin *rete*, "net"), the retina is the sensitive membrane which receives the image formed by the lens, and is the immediate instrument of vision.

**Sensual**—Preferably the easy way, *sen'-shoo-al.*
The word relates to the senses, and has a more derogatory implication than "sensuous."

**Soothsayers** (Dan. 2:27)—The *th* is "unvoiced" as in *thin.*

**Statutes**—*Stat'-utes* (short *a*, *u* as in unite).

**Sublime**—*Sub-lime'.*
The Latin *sublimus*, "lofty; raised on high," lies back of our word, which we use in the sense of "very high in excellence, grandeur, and nobility."

**Syriack** (Dan. 2:4)—*Sihr'-ih-ak.*

**Thwart**—*Thwaurt.*
The origin of this word has caused scholars no end of research; but there is general agreement that the Middle English *thwert* (or *thwart*) must have come through the Scandinavian—otherwise there could be no accounting for the final *t*. The predominating sense, however, is "cross" or "across"; for example, the Icelandic *um thvert* means "across, thwart," the Danish *tvaert* means "across," and the Swedish *tvart* means "rudely"—allied to Dutch *dwars*, "crossly." All, of course, go back to the Teutonic base *thwerh*, "transverse, cross."
Whatever has been thwarted has been not merely withstood or resisted (these imply that action has been carried to the opponent); but it has been met by the opponent actively, by directly crossing and disputing the path. That which is thwarted is frustrated.

**Transgress**—*Trans-gress'* (*a* and *e* short; note that the first *s* is sounded as *s*, not *z*). Latin combination of *trans*, "across," and *gradi*, "to step." One who steps across a forbidden boundary, of course, commits an offense; and this accounts for our use of "transgress" in the sense of "to offend against law; to sin."

**Vanquished**—Here the *n* has an *ng* sound, *vang'-kwisht.*

**Verities**—*Ver'-ih-tizz*, according to Webster's; but the last syllable, in the mouth of a careful speaker, seems to have a respectable trace of quick-long *e*.
"Verity" comes to us from the Latin *veritas*, "truth" (*verus*, "true"), and expresses the quality or state of being true or real. Verities, then, are realities in the highest sense of the word.

## Where Would You Find—

1. The country to which Guadaloupe belongs?
2. Harlem?
3. The youngest King in Europe?
4. The battle scene of the Merrimac and the Monitor?
5. A talipot?
6. Venus de Milo?
7. Mandalay?
8. The University of Arizona?
9. The Stone of Scone?
10. The Thousand Islands?

**(Answers appear on this page)**

## Party Fun

### Contest Program

A program simulating the present popular type of radio contest is very amusing and can be made to furnish an entire evening's entertainment.
Each player is given an identifying number, which he must not disclose to anyone else. A "mike" is set up, and an announcer states the rules for several different contests. These may be for household hints or recipes, local news items, a favorite song and why, a bit of original verse on a given subject, a party plan, an embarrassing moment, a sundial incident, or anything else that might furnish contest material.
A time limit is set for preparing each entry, which is to be signed by the contestant's identifying number only. Entries for the first contest are collected and handed to the judges, while the second contest is "put on the air."
After the last contest, the judges announce the winners. The players then disclose their identity and claim their prizes.—Mary R., Jericho, Vt.

## Three Prophets

**Identify these Biblical characters if you can. If you guess correctly, after reading the first statement, mark yourself 4; if after reading the second, 3; after the third, 2; after the fourth, 1. (A score of 10 for the three sets is excellent.)**

**I**

1. "Baruch the Scribe" was associated with him in his work.
2. He was frequently in conflict with the authorities and "his ministry was one long martyrdom."
3. He rewrote an entire book of prophecies, which the king had contemptuously burned.
4. He has (perhaps unjustly) been called "the weeping prophet."

**II**

1. He disliked his calling and, on receiving his commission, "fled from the presence of the Lord."
2. Recalled to the path of duty, he became (apparently) the very first of foreign missionaries.
3. He called a great city "of three days' journey" to repentance.
4. When they heard his message, and so escaped destruction, he was disappointed.

**III**

1. Some of his contemporaries saw in him a reincarnation of Elijah.
2. He preached in the desert, yet had a large following from towns and cities.
3. His message was: "Repent for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."
4. Jesus said of him that he was "a prophet and more than a prophet."

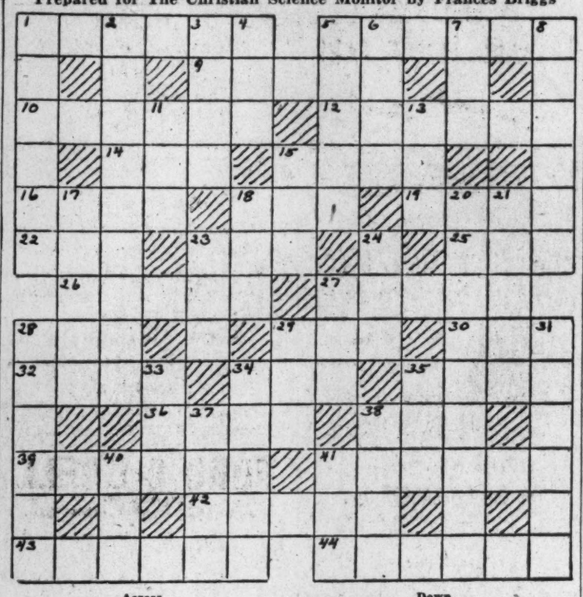
**Answers: I. Jeremiah; II. Jonah; III. John the Baptist.**

## Daily Quotation

*THE world would be better and brighter if teachers would dwell on the duty of happiness as well as on the happiness of duty.*—J. LUBBOCK.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—Polonius is a character in what Shakespearean play?
5—Where is Tunisia?
9—What is a commune of Spain?
10—What is a city of Alabama?
12—How many were the selected companions of Jesus?
14—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
15—What is a seaport of northern Algeria, Africa?
16—Who was son of Eliphaz (I Chron. 1:36)?
18—A dorbeetle is what?
19—What is a city of Utah?
22—What is a cape of southwestern Morocco?
23—What sound would be made by an animal such as Dick Whittington owned?
25—What is a river of northern Chile?
26—What is State flower of New Hampshire?
27—Who were the primitive inhabitants of Mt. Seir?
28—Ocean.
29—Who was one of sons of Zophah?
30—What is a kind of Oriental cymbal?
32—What is a county of northwestern North Carolina?
34—What summer month (abbr.)?
35—What name was claimed by Naomi?
36—How would you describe a grandfather clock?
38—What is a small codlike fish of European coasts?
39—What is a city of California?
41—What is the capital of Montana?
42—What is a seaport burgh of Scotland on Firth of Forth?
43—What is capital of Portugal?
44—A good name is better than what?

**Down**

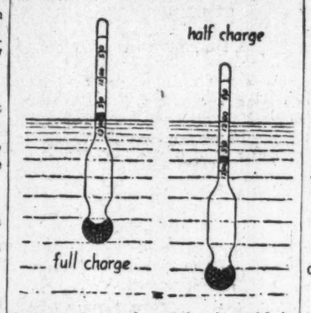
1—What river of New York is named after an English navigator and explorer?
2—What was original name of Zedekiah (II Kings 24:17)?
3—Who was one of priests who accompanied Nehemiah at dedication of new wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 12:42)?
4—What is a measure of weight?
5—Colley Cibber was what?
6—What is a buck or doe of the first year?
7—Where is Granite City (abbr.)?
8—Who is heroine of Fielding's last novel?
11—What mountain was a halting place for Israelites?
13—What is a snakelike fish?
15—Forward part of a vessel is what?
17—What animals are used by travelers in the Alps?
18—In what month was Beethoven born (abbr.)?
20—Who is England's princess royal?
21—What is a city of Louisiana?
23—Thomas Hood was born in what month?
24—Turf is what?
27—In curling, what is a stone which fails to pass the hogscore?
28—Who was a celebrated Hebrew prophet and last of the Judges?
29—Who was second son of Aram (Gen. 10:23)?
31—Whose daughters were Leah and Rachel?
33—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
34—What Pilgrim wed Priscilla Mullens?
35—What is a unit used to measure diameter of wires?
37—What is a commune of Netherlands?
38—What is a river of Bolivia?
40——— Banos is a city of California.
41—In speaking of Biblical Peninnah, what pronoun would you use?

**(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)**

## Did You Ever Wonder

### How a Hydrometer Serves To Indicate the Condition Of a Storage Battery?

When a solid body floats in a liquid, displacing some of the liquid, it is held up by the same upward pressure that previously supported the displaced liquid. The weight of the floating body, then, is equal to that of the liquid it displaces. The denser the fluid, the higher the object will float, and the lighter the fluid, the more of the object will be below the surface.
The word "hydrometer" is from the Greek words hydōr, "water," and metron, "measure." Its principle has been known since very early times. However, its general commercial use did not come about until the 18th century.
A hydrometer usually consists of a sealed glass tube with a weighted bulb at one end to keep it upright when floating. Mercury or tiny pellets of lead held in position by wax are commonly used as weights. In the stem of the hydrometer is a scale or series of steps which indicate the density of the fluid in which it is placed, when read at the point where the stem intersects the surface of the fluid. The depth to which the instrument will sink in water is marked "zero" on the scale and the density of specific gravity of other liquids is indicated by the amount above or below this mark that the stem projects from the surface.
The battery fluid used in ordinary lead storage batteries contains sulphuric acid and is denser than water. When a battery is fully charged, the hydrometer reading should be 1.285 to 1.300. As the




battery is used, sulphuric acid is removed from and water is added to the electrolyte as a result of the chemical action that takes place. As the battery is gradually discharged, the acid becomes weaker and of lower specific gravity. The hydrometer indicates the condition of the battery by indicating the specific gravity of the battery fluid; 1.250 being considered half charged, and 1.150 or lower, fully discharged.—W. P. Keasbey

## Radishes—For Sale!

Monitor Camera Club from Harriet Geithmann, Seattle

**An open-air market located in the shadow of Fujiyama, Japan's loftiest mountain**

## In Lighter Vein

**Enlarging a Man's Capacities**

"Marriage enlarges a man's capacities."
"I'll say so! No bachelor could carry over 14 packages at once."

**Especially Under the Table**

Someone has invented a game of bridge played without partners. We're afraid this will take a lot of kick out of the pastime.

**Minor Matter**

First Golfer: "Shall we play again next Saturday?"
Second Golfer: "Well, I was going to get married on Saturday, but I can put it off."—The Furrow.

**Hush Money**

"What is your baby going to be when he grows up."
"A blackmailer, I'm afraid."
"Why, what makes you say that?"
"Well, we have to give him something every little while to keep him quiet."

**Now It Can Be Told**

Mr. James Scott, speaking at a bakery whist drive in Crawford's Cafe, Edinburgh, said:
"Baking is an ancient craft. I read the other day that pancakes were first made by the monks in old English monasteries. This no doubt accounts for the popular expression 'Out of the frying-pan into the friar.'"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Simple Kindness

Trenton, N. J.
A day was brightened for a visitor here as she made her way to the shopping district on one of the narrow streets. An old rust-eaten can fell with a clatter and a bang from a wagon loaded with nondescript and dusty junk, and went rolling and bumping over the cobblestones. The junk man, evidently accustomed to such mishaps, pulled the bridle that meant "stop" to the patient and understanding horse, and started to climb down to retrieve his can.
A passer by—clearly a rather well-to-do young man, handsome and clean—called to him, "Hold everything! I'll get it for you." And so saying, he chased the can down the street, caught it, and then gracefully tossed it to as secure a place as could be found on that overladen junk wagon. After which he went whistling cheerily on his way.
Truly, the visitor thought, one of the finest things in the world is a spontaneous deed of kindness from a heart bubbling over with good will.

### Solitude

Solitude in the sense of being often alone is essential to any depth of meditation or character, and solitude in the presence of natural beauty is the cradle of thoughts and aspirations which are not only good for the individual, but which society could ill do without.—J. S. Mill.

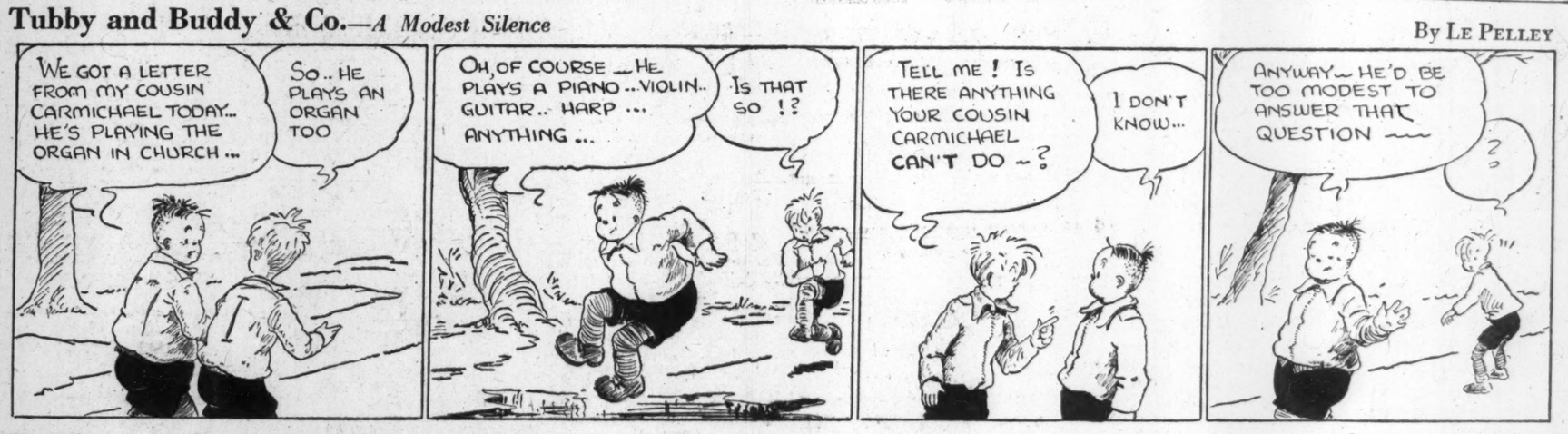
## Where Would You Find—

**(Answers)**

1. A colony in the West Indies belonging to France.
2. The Negro section of New York City.
3. King Peter II of Yugoslavia. He was 16 on Sept. 6, 1939.
4. Hampton Roads, Va., on March 9, 1862.
5. A stately and valuable palm of the East Indies crowned by fan-shaped leaves.
6. This famous statue is in the Louvre, in Paris.
7. Capital of the division of Upper Burma, in northeastern British India.
8. Tucson, Arizona.
9. The stone on which the Kings of Scotland were crowned is now encased in the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. Legend declares it was the pillow on which Jacob laid his head when he beheld the vision of the celestial ladder.
10. A group of about 1700 isles in the St. Lawrence River near Lake Ontario.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Modest Silence*

By LE PELLEY


WE GOT A LETTER FROM MY COUSIN CARMICHAEL TODAY... HE'S PLAYING THE ORGAN IN CHURCH ...
SO.. HE PLAYS AN ORGAN TOO
OH, OF COURSE — HE PLAYS A PIANO .. VIOLIN.. GUITAR .. HARP ... ANYTHING ...
IS THAT SO !?
TELL ME ! IS THERE ANYTHING YOUR COUSIN CARMICHAEL CAN'T DO — ?
I DON'T KNOW...
ANYWAY — HE'D BE TOO MODEST TO ANSWER THAT QUESTION —
?

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Gangway!*

By RODGERS

I had just gotten within barking distance of that laundry truck yesterday-
When I heard the Boss calling me—
"Snubs," he said, "I thought you knew better than to chase trucks!"
"But, Boss, this is different! I barked and I guess I must have sounded pretty convincing—
!!!!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*'The Melody Lingers On'*

By THE HAGERS

MY SONG, IT SEEMED, WAS WELL RECEIVED, AND I WAS VERY MUCH RELIEVED.
MUSICIANS, AS I STROLLED ALONG, WERE PLAYING MY 'FIESTA SONG.'
MUSIC
FIESTA SONG by WADDLES
THEN SUDDENLY I HEARD A QUACK; AND UP DASHED TOMMY CANVASBACK.
"YOUR SONG," HE CRIED, "THIRD PLACE HAS MADE ON LAGO PATO'S 'HIT PARADE!'"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Hail, Finland!

History shows the triumphs of brute force, physical size, and destructive organization, much more efficient than Russia's in Finland, to be triumphs of a moment only. The story of mankind, the story of nations, is one long unfoldment of the power of ideas and ideals to which Finland since its independence in 1917 has given inspiring expression.

Consternation over reports that Finland has lost its fight will be tempered in Christian nations by the history of Christianity itself. The early champions of this spiritual liberty, no less than defenders of political liberty, contended against powers of darkness as awesome in their time as to some of us today. But though the early Christians lost their human lives without—as it seemed at the moment—winning their cause, we of today know that they did not lose their battle.

### End of Act I

The scene has shifted in the theater of war. This is the chief meaning of the Russo-Finnish peace—assuming it is ratified by Parliament in Helsingfors.

Russia has obtained her wide-open window on the Baltic Sea and has taken over the strategic borders of Finland to an extent which leaves the little Republic, if not also to a considerable degree Sweden and Norway, virtually at the mercy of such future terms as the Red Government and its partner in Berlin may impose.

The possibility of an extension of the Franco-British war against Germany to a northern flank is liquidated, for some time if not permanently. Whether this means that mobile action will shift to a southeastern front in the Balkans can only be guessed. Or whether it increases the likelihood of an offensive along the center represented by the deadlocked Siegfried and Maginot lines and its adjoining wings in neutral countries.

Supposition has been that if Russia were loosed from her awkward position in the North, she would immediately bring pressure to bear on Rumania to regain some of coveted Bessarabia and perhaps to help Germany with greater supplies of both Russian and Rumanian oil. Possibly the Franco-British allies feel better prepared to fight a war on this front, since they have an army assembled around Suez and have the friendliness of Turkey. But an expeditionary war at any such distance from home is always difficult, and it might be rendered more so by Italian interference with communications through the Mediterranean. Hence, greatly as it would be to the advantage of the Allies to cut the Baku-Batum oil line in southern Russia, they are much more apt to take a defensive stand and leave any immediate initiative in the Balkans to be taken by Russia or Germany.

It may well be that Reichsführer Hitler and his advisers will choose to have time to try to develop the somewhat doubtful economic resources of Russia—that is, doubtful as to possibility of delivery—to help Germany in a waiting game. This might mean a long process of attrition in which Germany would have plenty of time to wonder whether she had not helped aggrandize Russia more than herself.

Returning to the Scandinavian situation, it is certainly not for Americans to sit in judgment on the wisdom of the decision that has been taken by the Finns and their neighbors, Sweden and Norway. The aid promised by the Allies would have been immediate, but one reason the offer was not accepted was the Swedish distaste for embroilment and possible retaliatory invasion by Germany. These decisions are for the people who sit under the mouths of the guns. Sweden may have fortified some of her own interest, but she is said to have furnished half her military supplies to Finland, and her people had given an average of $3.50 per capita to funds in aid while Americans contributed an average of 15 cents.

The disadvantages of the peace to the Allies are obvious, but they are also relieved of having to wage a long-distance war, and the situation is not materially different from what it was before November 30. Some may hold that the Polish War was Act I and that this is Act II. In any event, the climax and dénouement have yet to be reached.

### Leaks in Gambling Laws

Efforts to stop illegal gambling on horse races by removing telephone service from places described as "bookmakers' joints," is a good deal like trying to patch a leaky old garden hose. No sooner is one leak patched than the pressure starts a new leak. In removing telephones from ten illicit betting places in Cleveland, the Ohio Bell Telephone Company has announced its willingness to stop the leaks by suspending service wherever police present proof that subscribers are helping to promote gambling.

This is in line with the declared policy of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to assist in stamping out bootleg betting enterprises which are dependent on wire facilities whenever police authorities request such co-operation. This policy puts it up to the police to notify the telephone company to stop each leak in the hose. But the police in general have never been very consistent about requesting suspension of wire service in race-track betting establishments.

In Boston, the local telephone company has cut off service to certain subscribers when the police showed that they were violating the law relating to betting. But such places still operate in full view of the police, in Boston and in many other cities. Neighborhood barber shops, newsstands, even shoe shine "parlors," do a thriving business. Asking the telephone company to plug an occasional leak in the hose is not the way to solve the problem.

The constant stream of illegal race-track betting should be dammed at its source. Why do not the police authorities everywhere call upon the telephone companies to cancel service in illicit betting places? Is it not because these illegal enterprises are able to purchase political protection? And is not political connivance in these unlawful activities the result of public apathy toward the question?

### The Lion and the Uniform

A recent question in the House of Commons seemed to indicate that many British soldiers would welcome a relaxation of the order that forbids them to appear in civilian clothes, when on leave from a home station. The days are gone when the uniform could be reckoned one of the great attractions that induced a man to take the King's shilling, when the recruit, having attained to all the glory of scarlet tunic and gold braid, might feel something of the elation of Gilbert's character, who confessed:

> When I first put this uniform on
> I said, as I looked in the glass,
> "It's one to a million
> That any civilian
> My figure or form will surpass."

For the King's uniform, no less honored than in the past, is considerably less decorative than it was; and though the new "battle dress" is of course very fashionable wear at the moment, it is hardly what the tailors' advertisements call "natty suiting."

Then again, times have changed as well as uniforms: The British soldier of today is usually a civilian performing an unwished-for duty, and not of the type who takes tunics for splendor and pants for glory. However much a lion in action, he does not like the arrangement that when

> The lion in his uniform is fighting for the crown,
> The lion wears his uniform all round the town.

for his natural preference is for the role of a citizen devoted to peaceful pursuits. And it does seem that he might be allowed to dress the part on a holiday.

### The Gold Puzzle

Proposal by Senator J. Elmer Thomas to solve the United States' gold problem by lending the gold abroad again indicates the pressing need for some sort of solution for the gold problem. To lend the gold abroad, as Senator Thomas suggests, through the Export-Import Bank, is merely to transform the gold problem into a new foreign debt problem, and the more effective the loans would be in cutting down the American excess of gold the more effective they would be in reviving a payment problem like that of the old war debts.

The United States now contains some two-thirds of the world's gold. The war with its flow of gold for purchases aggravates the problem. That when America has still more of the metal Europe may simply abandon it as a standard is more than an idle guess. Lost to the rest of the world, the hoarded gold in Kentucky may prove of little use to America.

## The Bookshelf

### *An Artist Discovers China*

An artist discovers China. But who would call that news? Again and again it has been done, even to the abandoning, as Graham Peck abandoned, for the sake of China, his contemplated world tour. Yet his THROUGH CHINA'S WALL (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50) is genuine news because its author is as notably a writer as he is a draughtsman. His book is being widely acclaimed the most important, the most fascinating travel book on China to have appeared in years; and this reviewer, too, feels that praise to be well earned.

Mr. Peck's sheaf of portrait drawings of Peking types and peasant types from various provinces, set into the center of the volume, is augmented by lesser drawings scattered throughout the text. Able and delightful as these are, there persists the question: Does not the prose surpass the drawings? Mr. Peck's prose betrays strong sinews; it is rich in color, in lively action, in a vivid imagination which shines forth rewardingly. The book brings China to us, throbbingly alive, inescapably persuasive.

It was in Peking that Mr. Peck succumbed to China's lure. There he stayed for six months, living with friends and pursuing all the prescribed paths of the tourist. Then he heard of a newsreel camera man who was leaving Peking in the course of his duties; so, without hesitation, Mr. Peck went too.

That was only the start of journeyings which took him up and down and across China: in a ramshackle car right up to the borders of the Gobi Desert; by train through the Great Wall to Kalgan and so into Mongolia, where he spent six weeks living in one of his Mongolian host's felt yurts and gathering impressions for one of his most captivating chapters.

He fled from the crude modernities of Shanghai to travel a thousand miles up the Yangtse River to Chungking, at another time down the Min River in a sampan; he skirted the coast of French Indo-China to Canton, and he was one of the first Europeans to sample the great new Burma road. All of which throws no more than a glimmer of light as to where he went, and how, and when.

The chief thing is not that he saw these places and people and things, but that he has the ability to take his readers among them. To so many of us these crowded cities, these grassy plains, these wide yellow rivers, these dark, inscrutable people, were just names, just letters or dots or populations indicated on a map. Other writers have, of course, helped to breathe life into them: Pearl Buck and Margaret Mackay and, superlatively, Lin Yutang, himself one of them. And yet none has done the service with precisely the nonchalant skill of Mr. Peck.

Some readers would prefer that he had been less frank in his detailed descriptions; that is a matter of taste. But few will dispute that he contributes brilliantly to the foreigner's understanding of one of the oldest and proudest of civilizations. As for the descriptions of the start of the present conflict in China, which overtook Mr. Peck in his own Peking courtyard, that is most illuminating, too, though not too agreeable reading for those with sensitive imaginations.

M. W.

### The First Robin and the Reception Committee

## Steamboating 'Down Under'

MILDURA, AUSTRALIA

On Australia's Mississippi, the 1,000-mile Murray, which flows past the fruitlands in these parts, river boats still recall the old days when the fresh-water fleets were the main method of transport in the Australian "outback."

When you come upon such craft as the cargo boat Deneneewin, tied up to tree stumps at the river's edge, they are like no vessel you ever saw before. Their hulls are huge shallow boxes, pointed at one end. Their deck cabins and wheelhouses are perched atop two huge paddleboxes seemingly fastened on either side. They have no steam winches, no anchors, no lifeboats to spell rescue for passengers in danger. Only one thing seems the same—the whistle, which sounds loud and often.

This strange design is the result of experience. Old rivermen know it is best suited to avoid the sandbanks, the drifting trees, and the overhanging branches which bar the way of the river steamer.

When one of these boats puts out from a river landing a boatman may begin freeing a paddle wheel from the grip of a root with an ax. The bow will be poked out into the stream with a long pole. Only then will the engines begin their rhythmical beat, to the signal of the tinkling bell, and the ship, puffing like a freight train in the Rockies, will begin crawling upstream.

* * *

On these voyages the ships hug first one bank, then another. Dangers to navigation, it appears, abound. After sundown two huge searchlights, one on each bow, begin picking out the line of gum trees on the banks. The river hereabouts is more than 200 yards across, and the river steamers dart about on their erratic course. Ask the captain, who will be at the wheel, how he steers, and if he uses a compass and he will say: "We just know the river." Rocks and sandbanks are charted by the river men in a constantly unrolling chart, and as they move the chart moves too.

If you sleep on board you may be awakened mornings by a tremendous din. It is alarming at first, but you get to know it is thousands of white cockatoos resentful of the intrusion of the puffing river boat. When a man hails the boat will stop and load a ton of rabbit skins, the whistle blowing its warning to the neighborhood, in case anyone is interested. At fishermen's huts stores are left; wherever passengers and freight are waiting they are quickly bundled aboard.

* * *

Around nightfall the river boat comes to one of the wood stacks built in and out of the trees from which her fuel is drawn. For three days' traveling, twenty-five tons of cut wood will be loaded, in billets. They are slid down the bank in a chute and stowed aboard. The work will take three or four hours.

At the end of her journey, the boat may find a big pile of freight, and with this loaded will begin a downstream passage, scraping over sandbanks, hauling the boat off when she sticks by bracing wire ropes round tree trunks, brushing past trees, and hitting logs.

The old crews of the river boats live in the past. You learn of the river life in the last century when this was the main artery of trade, when the railheads reached the Murray only at one or two places, and such great developments as the fruit districts of Muldura, nurtured by irrigation from the stream, were undreamed. In those days, you will learn over and over, hundreds of boats sailed the river. Today the few remaining, like the colorful old Deneneewin, roam the Murray looking for freights which for the most part are not to be found.

QUENTIN POPE

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Which Way Denmark?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"To the Danish people only one road is open. We must continue along the road of neutrality and trust the reliability of the promises and agreements that apply to us," said the Prime Minister of Denmark, Mr. Thorvald Stauning, in a broadcast to the Danish nation on New Year's Day.

The geographical position of Denmark and its size allows it to follow no other course than that indicated by Mr. Stauning in the above quotation. So long as Denmark takes this position, each belligerent country with which it has habitually traded receives a share of butter, bacon and eggs. There must be no cause for any pretext that might lead to an attack from its southern nearest neighbor. Militarily and economically Denmark is powerless against any aggressive attacks made upon it. It stands in a similar position to Luxemburg, Holland and Belgium, except that it has made little or no defense against possible attack.

History might repeat itself and go back to the days of 1864 which cost Denmark the loss of the Duchy of Schleswig and with it the port and harbor of Kiel through a combined assault of Prussia and Austria.

Looking still further back one finds that, after the Napoleonic Wars, Denmark endeavored to preserve its neutrality to the last, although it preferred on the whole an alliance with Great Britain to a league with Napoleon, and even prepared for a breach with the French Emperor if it was too hardly pressed. Great Britain did not consider Denmark was strong enough to resist France and accordingly sent a fleet with 30,000 men on board to help to defeat France. Denmark was offered an alliance, the complete restitution of its fleet after the war; a guarantee of all its possessions, compensation for all expenses and even territorial aggrandizement. The terms were liberal, even generous, but the Prince Regent, Crown Prince Frederick, refused to negotiate.

The result was that the refusal was taken as a declaration of war. The British Army landed, the capital was bombarded and Denmark threw itself into the arms of Napoleon, with the result on his defeat it was deprived of Norway and later suffered other losses. All this through lack of trust in the generous terms Great Britain offered. History again may be repeated! It is yet one of the unsolved difficulties of the small nations which stand in positions exposed to destruction, or invasion.

Today Germany might elect to join Russia, however reluctantly, in an attack on the three Northern States that are still free. Denmark is not permitting any belligerent to transport war material or troops, or make bases on its territory. According to some papers, Germany regards a conference with neutrals desirable, on account of the advances of the Soviet in Finland, which do not seem welcome to the Reich. The only pretext for an invasion of Denmark would be a shortage of food in Germany, but the seizing of the well-stocked larders and herds of cattle could only satisfy for the moment the large population of Germany. Denmark awaits events!

E. A. K.

London

### As It Looked in Sweden

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Scandinavian countries we realize that our own welfare, our freedom, and civilization are in danger through the Russian aggression against peace-loving Finland. In Sweden we are doing everything that is humanly possible to help our brothers in their struggle against Russian dictatorship and heathen barbarism Our Christianity, our churches, and Christian life are at stake. Thousands of volunteers are in this country uniting in a Swedish volunteer corps operating in Finland. In January $20,000,000 were collected for Finland. Everyone does his share.

The Finns need every kind of help. They must have airplanes to defend their civilians against bombers that daily raid the country in hundreds. Many with me who have lived in the United States and know its love for freedom, democracy, Christianity, and international brotherhood are, at least to say, astonished that more is not being done to help Finland.

I am writing this to the sound of boring machines and blasting from the bomb shelters opposite our windows. Day and night the work is going on. We never know what will happen tomorrow.

E. S. B.

Stockholm

## "Let the President Call Mr. Taylor Home"

There is only one way out of the confusions and illegalities of this pseudo-ambassadorial appointment: Let the President call Mr. Taylor home. If that would be too embarrassing, let him cancel whatever credentials have been delivered through the State Department and give him a letter of introduction which shall in substance say: The bearer is my friend, Mr. Myron Taylor, an eminent and respected private American citizen. Any courtesies extended to him and especially any information that may be conveyed through him regarding plans for peace will be appreciated by the undersigned.

That does not sound very diplomatic. It isn't. It is not even shirt-sleeve diplomacy. It is no diplomacy at all. But it describes the only kind of emissary which without action by the Senate the President of the United States can send to the Pope.

* * *

Despite the efforts which are now being made to disguise the implications of this appointment by claiming that it is only temporary, the President himself emphasized, in his original letter to the Pope, the fact that his Ambassador would be expected to cooperate with the Papacy in dealing with problems of world readjustment in the post-war period. This left the door wide open for a diplomatic relationship which could continue as long as post-war readjustments continue—which is to say, for a century or centuries. . . .

There are other factors bearing on this un-American appointment which are not without importance. There is, for example, the question as to whether America's peace efforts should be tied up with those of any organization capable of bestowing such blessings as the Papacy bestowed on Italian bombers in Ethiopia and Franco reactionaries in Spain. . . .

There is just one thing to look at without blinking in the situation created by the Taylor appointment: The President of the United States has sent a diplomatic representative with ambassadorial rank from the United States to the head of a church. That act strikes straight at the root of the American system. It flouts the principle of entire separation between church and state written into the Bill of Rights by giving a special position to one church in its relations with this Government.—From editorials in the *Christian Century*, Chicago.

## The Wide Horizon

### Shall We Rent or Buy a Farm?

By Mary Taylor

SOMEWHERE IN ILLINOIS

With moving just around the corner and us with no farm to move to, it becomes a pertinent question as to whether we shall rent a poor, thin, run-down farm, buy one, or sell off and quit.

For the landlady and her husband are taking this one over. We have searched the seven counties for a good farm, such as a farmer would want who tills the fields well, who keeps up the place to the best of his ability with whatever materials the landowner furnishes, who keeps his weeds cut and his hedges trimmed, who keeps the lawn mowed, and who has always lived on a good farm. But we have found not one like that.

Farmers are staying on good farms this year if they can. Landowners are taking over their farms in order to get all the Government benefit payments, hiring a hand instead of renting; for as some two or three have said: "We can hire a man for less than the tenant's half of the Government payments." Several farms of from 80 to 400 acres within a radius of a few miles are lost to tenants that way.

Several of the younger men have secured Government loans and have bought farms. A local paper reports sixty-one in our county and two adjacent ones. Others have secured farm loans to buy stock and have started out on rented farms. So good farms are scarce.

All that remain are poor, thin farms with almost no fences. Each of these is so far from school that we'd have to take our child to school each morning and get her again at night; quite an expense, as well as time user.

* * *

Shall we buy? John hesitates about risking his savings as a down payment on a farm, when he might lose savings and all.

It has been an interesting study for me to compare the rent we have paid here the past four years with the possible ownership of the farm, if it could be bought for the current valuation of $8,000.

The first year we were here we paid $80 cash rent for the pasture, lots, and buildings, and half the grain. Oats brought the landlord $70, and his 750 bushels of corn at the unusually high price of $1.30 per bushel brought him $975, making our total rent $1,125.

The second year we again paid out $80 cash rent. Wheat brought the landlord $200, and 1,400 bushels of corn at 50 cents per bushel added $700 more, making our rent the second year $980.

The third year we paid $80 cash, wheat $200, corn $350, soy beans $50, and each half of the Government benefit payments of $40, making the rent value $720.

The year now ending we have paid out $80 cash rent, wheat $118, corn $400, soy beans $75, and half the Government payments amounted to $140, making our rent total $913.

Summing up, in the four years we have rented this 80-acre farm we have paid out a rent value of $3,748, or an average of $937 per year. Since the farm contains 80 acres our annual rental has been more than $10 per acre.

This does not include the $800 lost the first year we were here when the landowner had a field of red clover plowed under and got a very poor corn crop, due to drought. Had we owned the place we would have reaped that $800 for hay and clover seed.

* * *

Some of the buildings are in fair shape. Some need roofs badly. The house, which is almost a century old, is about a half century behind on repairs. Fences are poor to fair. A hedge almost surrounds the farm, not a cow fence, much less a hog fence. Poultry buildings are poor and ill-constructed for poultry. We make considerable from our chickens and could do far better in cold weather with warmer buildings. We also need more housing space for a larger flock.

We have wanted to put out strawberries and raspberries as well as some other small fruit but, since we can rent but one year at a time, have not done so, not knowing if we would ever get a berry in return.

Pasture is too limited. We do not have room enough for all the hogs we'd like to keep. We had to put two heifers out on pasture last summer at a cost of $11.

We have the best layout of machinery and livestock we have ever had. Our inventory runs over $3,000, but we must either take a very poor farm to hold our stock and run the risk of getting a better one next year, or sell off, and quit.

Could we buy this farm at the current valuation of $8,000 we would of course assume the tax bill, which has been $144 until this year when it was raised to $170.

* * *

According to Andrew Boss, Farm Management Expert Specialist of the University of Minnesota, our expected expenses would be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Taxes | $170.00 |
| Interest on $8,000 at 5 per cent | 400.00 |
| Insurance, estimated | 20.00 |
| Upkeep, repairs, and fertilizer | 160.00 |
| Depreciation of buildings 2 per cent on $2,000 | 40.00 |
| Total | $790.00 |

To this we'd have to add about $18 per year for seed wheat which the landlord furnishes, and his half of the threshing bill, about $10 a year, bringing our total expected expenses up to $818 per year.

So we have paid this landowner the difference between $818 and $937, or $119, which we might have applied to the principal. We'd also have our half as we do now and could increase the value of the other half, too, by feeding it through livestock and poultry as we do our half. Our savings could be used as principal or as working capital.

We could use better farming methods, rotate crops to provide hog pasture, sanitation, and fertilizer. We could pasture the thinnest land after we had fenced it.

Then, too, there is that vitally big thing, motive, which cannot be measured in dollars and cents. If we bought a farm we'd probably exert ourselves much more; for we'd feel whatever we did was for our own permanent value. Yet there are risks that cannot be certainly calculated. Shall we take them?